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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday: showers. Temp. 3-12 (37-54); LONDON: Tuesday: fair. Temp. 3-12 (37-55); CHANNEL ISLS.: Sleet ROME: Tuesday: fair. Temp. 3-16 (37-61); FRANKFURT: Tuesday: showers. Temp. 3-14 (37-57); NEW YORK: Tuesday: fair. Temp. 9-14 (48-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

United Press International

Kibbutz member exhibits a damaged crib in a bullet-riddled dormitory after Palestinian attack.

2 Israelis, 5 Palestinians Killed In Kibbutz Raid, Counterattack

This report has been cleared by Israeli censors.

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, April 7 (WP) — Israeli Army commandos stormed a children's dormitory in a Lebanese border kibbutz today to free hostages seized by Palestinian guerrillas nine hours earlier. All five assailants and two Israelis, one of them a 4-year-old child, died during the siege and the counterattack.

Eleven Israeli soldiers and four children were wounded at Kibbutz Misgav Am during the Passover holiday attack. It was the most serious Palestinian guerrilla attack in Israel in a year.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman issued a veiled warning of Israeli retaliation against guerrilla strongholds in Lebanon, telling reporters, "you'll all hear about it afterwards, not before." He said the army would "weigh steps to be taken."

Past Palestinian guerrilla raids on Israeli targets in Israel have often been followed by retaliatory air strikes and naval bombardments of Palestine Liberation Organization positions in Lebanon. The PLO said in Beirut that Israeli aircraft flew over the city today and that PLO anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

The Iraqi-supported Arab Liberation Front, a PLO splinter group, claimed responsibility for the attack on the upper Galilee just south of the Israeli border town of Metullah. In a statement in Baghdad, the ALF said it sought the release of 50 Palestinians held in Israeli prisons.

The raid came as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat left for a visit to Washington. In addition, today was the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party. Observers said the raid's timing could also be related to a desire on the part of the PLF to increase its influence at a Palestinian conference due later this month in Damascus.

The attack, which began at about 3:30 a.m. and ended with the Israeli rescue operation at 10 a.m., was the most serious since four guerrillas in a rubber dinghy, landed at the Mediterranean coastal town of Nahariya last April 22 and killed two hostages, a man and his 5-year-old daughter.

Today's guerrillas, armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles and with grenade launchers, slipped through the heavily secured perimeter of the kibbutz and burst into one of several "baby houses," where small children are attended by adult kibbutz members. The army said Sammy Shani, 38, who was on his way to make electrical repairs at the dormitory, encountered the guerrillas outside the building and was killed in a burst of gunfire.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eitan and Gen. Avigdor Ben-Gal, chief of the northern command, told reporters on their return from the kibbutz that the guerrillas passed through two United Nations positions in southern Lebanon manned by Irish and Nigerian troops, and spent six hours crossing border minefields and electronic fences. Israel has complained repeatedly that the United Nations is ineffective in intercepting terrorist squads heading for the border.

Before army units arrived at the scene, armed kibbutz members attacked the guerrillas, freeing eight children and three women on the ground floor. Officials said the guerrillas ran up to a second level, where they took as hostages Meir Perez, 25, and six children aged from 18 months to three years. Mr. Perez was bound, and the guerrillas began issuing ultimatums, warning that the children would be killed if the army attacked.

Mr. Perez was wounded in the legs, hands and back in the assault. The 11 soldiers had light injuries, officials said. Four children were slightly wounded.

Kibbutz members said they heard the guerrillas shout demands that Palestinian prisoners be released and that a plane be readied for their escape. Gen. Eitan and Gen. Ben-Gal denied that specific ransom demands were made, although the guerrillas did ask for the Romanian ambassador to Israel and the International Red Cross as negotiators.

At one point the guerrillas demanded that milk be brought for the children. A case of milk containers and a portable loudspeaker were taken to a window by an Israeli, who, following instructions, wore only underpants. Authorities said it had not been determined precisely when the second Israeli victim, 2-year-old Eyal Gluska, was killed.

After several deadlines imposed by the terrorists had passed, Mr. Weizman ordered the attack, which he said lasted three to four minutes. Officers said that leaflets were found naming 50 Palestinian prisoners and saying that "Palestine will be liberated by terror, blood and fire."

Gen. Eitan said that the border had been crossed several times since the Nahariya raid. Last year, after the Nahariya attack, the government obtained a capital punishment law for heinous terrorist attacks. The purpose of the law, which has not been applied, was to discourage guerrilla attacks involving hostage-taking.

Khomeini Adamant on Hostages

U.S. Breaks Relations With Iran; Imposes Sanctions, Expels Envoys

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 7 — President Carter today announced that the United States is breaking diplomatic relations with Iran and that all Iranian diplomats and officials will be ordered to leave the country by midnight tomorrow.

He broke diplomatic relations with the government of Iran because of what he termed the "illegal and outrageous holding" of 53 U.S. citizens in Tehran.

The breaking of relations was one of a series of diplomatic and economic moves Mr. Carter took in light of what he called a "new and significant direction" by the Iranian government in refusing to accept custody of the hostages from the militants who seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran five months ago.

Khomeini Position

A statement issued today by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's office in Tehran said that he believed the 50 hostages in the embassy should remain in the hands of their Moslem student captors until Iran's new parliament met and decided on their fate. Three Americans have been in refuge in the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Later, the ruling Revolutionary Council decided that the hostages will not be transferred to government control, spokesman Hassan Habibi said. "We didn't make a decision because the imam's (Ayatollah Khomeini's) decision is decisive, explicit and clear. It is not appropriate for the hostages to be transferred," he said.

The full council decided last night that the matter should be referred to Ayatollah Khomeini after failing to decide unanimously on the transfer.

Mr. Carter, saying that the United States has acted with "exceptional patience and restraint" in the crisis, declared that further steps against the Iranian government would be taken as necessary if the situation is not resolved.

He said nothing about possible military retaliation in his brief, nationally broadcast appearance.

Mr. Carter said that the Iranian government "can no longer escape full responsibility by hiding behind the terrorists at the embassy" and announced the following steps:

- The complete and immediate breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran, including closing its embassy and all consulates and declaring that Iranian diplomatic personnel are persona non grata and "must leave this country by midnight tomorrow [Tuesday]."
- The invalidation of visas for all Iranian students, effective today. The United States will issue no more visas except in the most needy cases — and that directive "will be interpreted very strictly," Mr. Carter said.
- All exports will be halted as outlined in the sanctions approved by 10 members of the UN Security Council but vetoed by the Soviet Union. Food and medicine were not included in those sanctions, but it is expected that exports even of those items would be minimal.
- The drawing up of an inventory of Iranian assets and money in the United States and is preparing legislation to facilitate the processing and payment of valid claims against Iran by U.S. citizens.

The president said that the United States has acted "carefully and with restraint in all instances" since the crisis began in order to minimize the danger to the hostages.

While most Iranian diplomats had been ordered expelled by the State Department after militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, many managed to remain in the United States, some by going underground.

At the Iranian Embassy, spokesman Hossein Ava called the reported expulsion decision "really not necessary." He added: "The line of communication is going to be lost . . . any line of communication could benefit the hostage situation . . . this is not going to help either Iran or the United States."

Earlier, there was widespread expectation in Washington that the president, his patience exhausted, would take a tougher line with Iran, something Mr. Carter did not discourage in a brief word to reporters.

Mr. Carter remarked that the Iranian "terrorists" — his term for the Moslem militants who seized the U.S. Embassy and its staff 156 days ago — "offered to turn over the hostages to the government and the government refused."

Yesterday, U.S. officials said the only thing that would have prevented Mr. Carter from moving ahead with the sanctions would be for Iran's Revolutionary Council to have acted within the next few

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iran Alerts Army, Recalls Envoys in Iraq

By Paul Taylor

TEHRAN, April 7 (Reuters) — Iran's armed forces were put on alert today as relations with Iraq deteriorated rapidly. Iran recalled its diplomats from Iraq, and reports reaching Tehran indicated that Iraq was expelling several thousand Iranians.

The alert followed reports of renewed sabotage against oil installations, which the authorities have blamed on Iraqi-backed insurgents. Oil Minister Ali Akhbar Moinfar said that the attack at the border field of Naft-e Shah early today had interrupted the flow of oil to the small Kermanshah refinery.

Reports from the border provinces of Ilam and Kermanshah said that thousands of Iranians had been deported in truck convoys and were being housed in makeshift camps near the frontier.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotzbadegh, on television last night, said that he had ordered home all Iranian diplomats in Baghdad because of the strained relations between the countries.

He rejected Iraqi demands that Iran evacuate three small Gulf islands west of the strategic Strait of Hormuz, Greater and Lesser Tomb and Abu Musa, which the deposed shah's armed forces occupied in 1971.

Iraq made its demand yesterday in a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. The official Iraqi news agency quoted the letter, from Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi, as demanding that Iran "halt its expansionist and aggressive policy."

Mr. Ghotzbadegh, in his rejection, said, "The whole world must know that we will not give up even one centimeter of our territory."

A correspondent of the official Pars news agency in the border town of Qasr-e-Shirin, on the main highway between Baghdad and Tehran, reported that about 4,500 refugees had crossed into Iran in the last 24 hours. According to some of the refugees quoted by Pars, more were to be driven to the border in the next 48 hours. Pars said that the governor-general of Kermanshah province appealed for emergency supplies, tents and blankets.

Several Iranian religious leaders alleged today that Ayatollah Sayed Mohammed Bagher Sadr, a prominent Shiite Moslem leader in the Iraqi Shiite holy city of An Najaf, had been arrested with his family and taken to Baghdad.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, lived in An Najaf for 14 years during the shah's reign and was arrested by Iraqi authorities there in September, 1978, before leaving for temporary exile in Paris.

Relations between the two states have worsened steadily since Iran's Islamic revolution last year brought the Shiite clergy to power in Tehran. Iranian leaders have accused Iraq's Sunni Moslem government of President Saddam Hussein of discrimination and brutality against Shiite Moslems, who make up just more half the Iraqi population. Iraq, in turn, has accused Ayatollah Khomeini of being a "racist lunatic."

Iraq blamed Iranians for two grenade attacks last week in which at least three Iraqi students died and Deputy Premier Tariq Aziz, an intelligence adviser to President Hussein, was wounded.

Two Iranian religious leaders called today for a popular uprising to overthrow the Iraqi government in the name of Islam. One was from Ayatollah Alameh Nouri, who led a sparsely attended demonstration outside the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran today. The other was made by Grand Ayatollah Sayed Abdullah Shirazi of Mashhad in a leaflet.

2 Soviet Generals Listed as Victims

Afghan Rebels Said to Hit Copter, Kill 5

From Agency Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 7 — Afghan Moslem rebels have shot down a helicopter, killing two Soviet generals and three Afghan officers — a division commander and two brigadier generals — who were aboard it in the eastern province of Konar, Pakistani radio said today.

The radio said the bodies of the five officers were flown to Kabul after the helicopter was shot down last week. It gave no other details.

Pakistani radio had reported last night that Afghan rebels had captured a Soviet-held air base at Bagram, 43 miles north of Kabul, killing a Russian general. The report did not say whether the rebels were able to hold the base. It said the insurgents overran the base after fighting in which 75 Afghan government troops and the Russian general were killed. It attributed the report of the general's death to American intelligence sources.

Tass denied reports of the air base capture, saying, "Certain circles in the United States simply cannot give up their habit of fabricating all sorts of inventions about the situation in Afghanistan."

Jets, Gunships

Bagram is reported to have become the major staging area for raids by Soviet jets and helicopter gunships. Planes and helicopters were reportedly damaged in the attack. Reports reaching New Delhi from Kabul during the weekend had said that Soviet aircraft had carried out attacks throughout Afghanistan in the last few days, inflicting heavy casualties.

A spokesman for Hizbe Islami, an exiled Islamic party with headquarters in the northern Pakistani town of Peshawar, said today that Soviet troops supported by more than 300 tanks launched an offensive yesterday in Laghman province northeast of Kabul.

The spokesman — whose report could not be confirmed — said that 130 tanks from Jalalabad and 210 from Kabul rolled into Laghman yesterday. Soviet forces centered in Kabul, Jalalabad to the southeast, and Kandahar to the south and Herat to the west have recently staged offensives in Konar province and the adjoining Kama valley. The Rusians have overwhelmed the rebels, who are mostly armed with bolt-action rifles.

The Hizbe Islami spokesman said that rebel forces killed 36 Soviet troops in the Kama valley Saturday. He said that a young woman in the village of Kama shot and killed two Soviet soldiers with a bolt-action rifle before Soviet troops captured her.

Evidence of Gas

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today there is "mounting evidence that the Soviets are using incapacitating gas" against the rebels in Afghanistan. He said some reports indicated use of lethal gas.

Mr. Brown did not indicate the nature of the evidence or the sources of the reports, which have been received by U.S. intelligence since January. Intelligence sources have said that Afghan refugees have described effects corresponding to what U.S. specialists say are known results of a Russian nerve agent called Soman.

Envoys Visit India

NEW DELHI, April 7 (WP) — The premier of Vietnam, the foreign minister of Cuba and a deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union arrived here today for talks with Indian leaders. Officials called the simultaneous visits a coincidence.

An Indian government spokesman responded to speculation that the visitors would apply pressure on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to swing further behind the Soviet action, saying, "She is not subject to any influence." The spokesman repeated Mrs. Gandhi's position that she is neither pro-U.S. nor pro-Russian, but rather pro-Indian.

Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, who is to stay in India for six days, spent 75 minutes with Mrs. Gandhi. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who arrived on a commercial flight from Kabul after a visit to Moscow, brought a letter from President Fidel Castro that he was to deliver to Mrs. Gandhi tomorrow.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin arrived tonight and was scheduled to leave before dawn tomorrow after seeing Foreign Ministry officials.

Indian reports say that the Indians disagree with a Cuban plan to settle the Afghan situation through talks between Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Soviet Union, rather than through the nonaligned movement. The Cuban initiative, believed by Western diplomats to be Moscow-inspired, has been rejected by Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who said Pakistan would have no contact with Afghanistan while Soviet troops occupy the country.

10,000 at Peru's Embassy Promised Exit From Cuba

From Agency Dispatches

HAVANA, April 7 — The Cuban government, describing its citizens crowded inside the Peruvian Embassy here as vagrants and bums, said that it would permit them to leave the country if Peru is willing to accept them, Havana radio reported today.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said that most of the people who mobbed the embassy over the weekend seeking asylum from Cuba, a crowd estimated at 10,000, were "common delinquents, antisocials, vagrants and bums."

The Peruvian government, calling the mass plea for asylum "an unprecedented human tragedy," said that it could not take all of those wanting to leave Cuba. Many are expected to seek asylum in the United States.

According to the Havana broadcast, the Cuban government granted a request by 1,730 of the Cubans to go home temporarily. The radio said that they were told that they would be allowed to return to the embassy safely.

The broadcast said: "If the government of Peru wishes to receive in their country all the antisocials and bums, we will be glad to authorize them to leave our country and also those who are ideologically in disagreement with the revolution and Socialism. Even more the frontiers between the common criminal and the counterrevolutionary are confused."

Peruvian Appeal

In Lima, Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia of Peru appealed to the international community for help and asked the Red Cross to feed the crowd, which began to descend on the embassy Friday after the government of President Fidel Castro withdrew its police guards from the compound.

The government reinstalled a police line around the compound yesterday in a move that a police official said was intended to alleviate chaos.

Angry pro-Castro Cubans gathered outside the embassy compound yesterday and hurled sticks and stones at those clustered inside, injuring several of them, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said.

Until last week, Cuban police guards were posted at foreign missions to turn away persons seeking diplomatic protection. But after groups of Cubans crashed their way into the Peruvian and Venezuelan

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Third World Seeks Roots in West

Unesco Helps in Bid to Regain Art Objects and Cultural Relics

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, April 7 (IHT) — Last year, Raymond Barre, the prime minister of France, traveled to Baghdad to negotiate a deal with Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq, under which the French offered new arms deliveries and fuel for an experimental nuclear reactor in exchange for increased oil supplies from the Iraqis.

As the talks drew smoothly to a close, President Hussein startled the French prime minister by making an additional stipulation: the ancient Code of Hammurabi

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

in the Louvre Museum of Paris should be returned to Iraq.

Mr. Barre flew back to Paris after agreeing to create a separate negotiating team "to find an amicable solution," according to a French official. The talks will reach a climax in the coming weeks when a high-level Iraqi cultural delegation arrives in Paris, and the expectation is that the code will be made available to Iraq as a long-term loan.

The French prime minister should hardly have been surprised by Mr. Hussein's demand. Iraqi schoolchildren are taught that the 3,700-year-old Babylonian masterpiece was "stolen" by French archaeologists at the turn of the century. And on the black basalt stone relic, standing six feet tall, Hammurabi dictated political maxims that have inspired Iraqi rulers for millenia down to President Hussein: be predictable if harsh with your subjects and keep your enemies abroad guessing about your intentions.

The dispute over Hammurabi's Code underlines a broader struggle in recent years by Third World countries seeking the return of cultural objects from Western museums and private collections. During the late 1970s, this issue gathered strong support in the United Nations, and is now being dealt with by committees in Unesco here in Paris which are attempting to lay down legal, political and financial bases for negotiations between Third World and Western nations.

The massive transfer of art and cultural relics into Western collections took place during centuries of colonial rule, in the chaotic aftermath of wars, through arrangements between countries that were considered perfectly legitimate up until the middle of this century, or, more recently, through smuggling.

It has only been during the last decade that demands for the restitution of artistic works have become urgent and widespread among Third World governments eager to demonstrate cultural pride and irritated at the thought that their citizens must travel to Europe and the United States to view much of their artistic heritage.

"It is going to be difficult arriving at precise guidelines for the return of cultural objects," said a Unesco official involved in the discussions. "It is almost necessary to approach the problem on a case-by-case basis and through detailed bilateral negotiations because of so many legal, historical, political and economic implications. We just hope that we are not moving toward another situation of confrontation between the Third World and the West."

Scope of the Problem

Among the many difficult questions raised by the issue are the following: How can an object's legitimate ownership be established if it traveled through several countries over centuries or millenia? Who has the right to a cultural masterpiece created by an ancient empire that sprawled over what is today the territory of two or more nations? What is the legal status of accords negotiated decades ago between Western governments and Third World rulers who willingly agreed to the transfer of their countries' art abroad? How can laws protecting private property be brushed aside in seeking the restitution of art held by Western private collectors? And what financial compensation, if any, should poorer Third World countries offer Western state museums or private institutions for the return of cultural pieces?

As a major oil producer, Iraq has both the economic means and political clout to pursue the restoration of its cultural heritage more effectively than most Third World nations. But the case of Hammurabi's Code touches many of the dilemmas posed above.

The Code was chiselled out before 1750 B.C. after the great conqueror Hammurabi had "stormed the four quarters of the world," to quote his own inscriptions. It was then copied on stone slabs placed throughout the kingdom of Babylonia to lay down laws and administrative guidance.

Seven centuries later, the Persians overran Babylonia and dragged off its art treasures as war booty, including the original Code of Hammurabi. The Babylonians eventually took their revenge, plundering many Persian cultural works but never recovering the black stone stela.

Sensation in France

Almost three thousand years afterwards, a French archaeology team — the Jacques de Morgan expedition — discovered Hammurabi's Code near Susa in southern Iran. The stela was dug up in two separate pieces in 1901 and 1902. The then shah of Iran signed over to the French government all the treasures found.

Working from photographs over a six-month period even before the stela arrived at the Louvre, French experts deciphered the code. It was a sensation in the archaeological world and to the French public at large. Hammurabi's stela quickly became the most famous of the ancient Middle Eastern codes.

"If the shah signed the accord,

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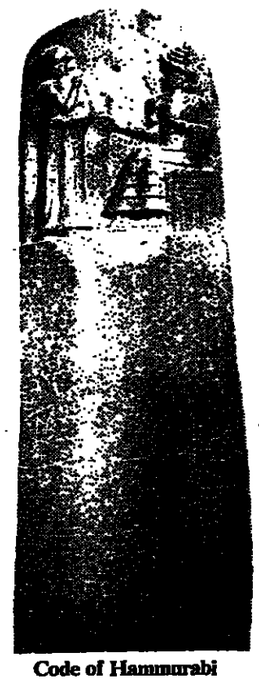

Code of Hammurabi

Soviet Shoppers Face Prospect Of Big Shortages of Milk, Meat

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, April 7 (WP) — Never in the past decade has the prospect of widespread new shortages of fresh meat and dairy products so darkened the horizon for Soviet consumers as in this dismal Soviet spring of 1980, when the U.S. grain embargo looms in the minds of millions.

A palpable mood of frustration and disappointment sours the pungent atmosphere of this capital's markets as tight-lipped buyers contemplate empty shelves or astronomical prices they see as a harbinger of worse to come.

In the well-stocked farmers' markets, $21 buys a chicken weighing three pounds, $5 buys one pound of stew beef and $3 gets a pound of veal — in a country where the working man's average income is the equivalent of $270 a month. Purchases are made, but the expressions of satisfaction are even thinner than usual as the shoppers leave with groceries jammed into their string bags.

In the indifferently supplied state stores, where prices are much lower, milk and such indispensible ingredients of Russian cuisine as sour cream, cottage cheese and yogurt frequently do not appear for sale now. The central statistical board's official figures admit a 4 percent decline in dairy production for the first two months of 1980 compared with 1979, a result of continuing major problems with fodder supplies for the dairy herds.

Dairy Disruption

Although the Russians have made up all but a few million tons of the 17 million tons of feed grain embargoed by President Carter, the delays and overall shortfall in foreign grain purchases will disrupt dairy production further in May and June, Western diplomatic sources here say.

On the street, consumers readily blame their plight on the Americans. "They are trying to starve the herds," said one woman, echoing the official media line. But many also blame their difficulties on the policies of their own leadership, in a complaint that combines anger and pride. As one man put it, after describing shortages of meat in his Black Sea home city of Sukhumi, "We're feeding half the damn fraternal Socialist world, from Cuba to Cambodia and now Afghanistan."

The Russians, who have never disclosed here that they were heavy purchasers of U.S. grain, have had relatively little to say about the embargo that Mr. Carter ordered in January in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. They have had virtually nothing to say about their energetic efforts to make up the missing 17 million tons of feed, which they originally sought to fill the gap left by a terrible harvest last year.

According to Western sources here, the Soviet Union has made up all but 5.5 million tons of the 36 million tons of grain it planned to import through June 30. This amount includes 8 million tons already purchased from the United States under the grain trade agreement that expires next year.

Top Offers

Although world grain prices have risen as a result of this buying, specialists here note that the Russians are offering as much as $25 per ton more for corn from Argentina than U.S. corn, at $179 per ton, was fetching just last month. They have all the hard currency they need for this from sale to Western countries of oil and precious minerals.

Experts anticipate that, because of delays in arranging shipping for this foreign grain, the Russians will not be able to ride out the year without reducing their livestock herds in distress slaughters. Soviet figures show that this has already started. The weekly Economic Gazette has reported that beef production rose 13 percent in the first two months of this year over 1979, while pork was up 10 percent and poultry 16 percent. Part of this increase can be attributed to low slaughter figures for the same period last year due to a very cold winter that disrupted agriculture and transportation.

More Scarcity

The mystery is where all this extra meat goes. It has not yet appeared in Moscow, which stands first in the official supply line. In many regional cities, Russians say that fresh meat at reasonable prices has been a 10-year rarity.

Whenever the influx of extra meat arrives at market, Russians still are looking beyond to more scarcity. Chronic shortage is a reality of Soviet life, and while Russians may grumble, if there is no meat they will eat fat (salted pork fat — $3 a pound). No reliable Western observer predicts mass protests, such as swept Poland twice in the past decade and helped influence Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to launch the costly drive to improve Soviet meat supplies.

Western experts estimate now that the 1980 grain harvest may total about 220 million tons, below the 235 million tons of the five-year plan goal, but adequate to preserve the livestock herds without disastrous reductions or massive foreign grain purchases.

Anticipating a difficult year, the Communist Party Central Committee last week promised cars and motorcycles for collective farm workers who raise fodder production above plan. The decree also ordered a crash program of temporary irrigation for 2.4 million new acres for fodder in hopes of stemming the downward milk production trend.

N.Y. State Aide Questions Link

Pahlavi Foundation Got $2.4 Million From Iran

By Kathleen Teltsch

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT) — The Pahlavi Foundation in New York has obtained $2.4 million from Iran, enabling it to pay off United States creditors threatening a foreclosure of the Fifth Avenue skyscraper that is its main source of income.

The financial rescue operation has not ended the foundation's troubles, however, and Daniel Kurtz, an assistant state attorney general, said that the transaction had raised disturbing questions about the relationship between the Tehran government and the tax-exempt educational organization.

"It makes me very uneasy how close the foundation is to the Tehran government," he said. Since supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini nationalized all banks soon after seizing power, the recent transaction was not opposed by the Iranian authorities.

The foundation was established in 1973 by Mohammed Reza Pahlavi as shah of Iran. After his downfall, it was taken over by a group headed by Mariocucher Shafie, an Iranian-born home developer from New York state. He said it would maintain its independence from politics in Iran and use its assets — the building has a market value of $60 million — to help needy Iranians in the United States.

Liaison Suggested

The recent transfer of funds came known last month, Mr. Kurtz said, along with other disclosures that suggested that an increasingly close liaison existed between the Tehran government and the New York foundation. These included the unannounced reshuffling of the foundation's board of directors, which Mr. Shafie chose to carry out at a meeting held in Tehran.

Even if his actions did not violate federal or state laws, these developments, occurring while Americans continue to be held hostage in Iran, raised disturbing questions, Mr. Kurtz said.

There appeared to be no imminent prospect, however, that the attorney general would seek to dissolve the foundation, remove its board or take other punitive measures.

The attorney general's office, it was said, has such powers under a 1967 statute authorizing it to act if the continuance of a foundation is deemed to go against public policy. In the case of the Pahlavi, which has the avowed aim of promoting the education of young Iranians in the United States, it would have to be determined that continuance of this activity was against the public interest.

Dissolution Unlikely

Nevertheless, the possibility of the U.S. government's taking action against the foundation could not be ruled out in light of the recent developments, officials said.

In Washington, an official of the Internal Revenue Service said that organizations with tax-exempt status were free to move assets from abroad to the United States, provided that the funds were used to advance the purposes for which the nonprofit organization was established. Consequently, it seems unlikely that the foundation is threatened imminently by dissolution or loss of its tax-exempt status.

Mr. Shafie, denying that the foundation's independence has been jeopardized, insisted that he had been compelled to seek financial help to prevent a possible forced sale by creditors of the 35-story office tower.

Mr. Shafie, in an interview, complained that the Treasury Department had rejected the foundation's appeal to free its funds, held by the New York branch of the Bank Melli, the Iranian national bank whose assets were frozen by U.S. order a few months ago.

Faced by threatened foreclosure, Mr. Shafie said he had arranged for the Melli Bank in Tehran to transfer the needed $2.4 million via London to the foundation's Citibank account in New York. Most of the sum will go to pay debts, but there will be a $500,000 balance that he intends to use for interior work in the building, which is only 45 percent rented.

Mr. Shafie estimated that the foundation was giving scholarship help to 200 students and hoped to increase the number when its income improved. The name will also be changed to the Mostazafan Foundation, an Arabic word that Mr. Shafie said reflected the foundation's planned broader program of assistance to the needy. He said that the reshuffling of the board of directors was made only to improve efficiency.

U.S. Breaks Iranian Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

hours to remove the hostages from control of their captors.

The sanctions will be stronger than those Mr. Carter originally had threatened to impose unless the Iranians took action by March 31. Mr. Carter had set that deadline aside after President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran announced last Tuesday that the hostages would be transferred.

However, the apparent deal collapsed when the Revolutionary Council pronounced itself dissatisfied with Mr. Carter's responses to Mr. Bani-Sadr's counter-demand that the United States refrain from "hostile actions or propaganda" until the new Iranian parliament decides the fate of the hostages, probably in late May or June.

The ostensibly sweeping embargo would be little more than symbolic, since almost all trade between the two countries was interrupted early in the crisis when Mr. Carter barred the importation of Iranian oil and froze the Iranian government's assets in the United States.

The Commerce Department's latest figures show that in February, U.S. exports to Iran had a value of less than $4 million, and imports from Iran amounted to $37 million, almost all of it oil that was purchased before November and then stored in Caribbean terminals.

Most administration officials have not been enthusiastic about making the trade embargo formal, because they fear it might undermine Iranian moderates such as Mr. Bani-Sadr, who wants to end the hostage crisis, partly because of concern about its effects on the Iranian economy.

Conversely, the leftists and rightist Islamic militants who oppose Mr. Bani-Sadr have shown little concern about the impact of an embargo and are likely to use it to rally anti-American sentiment in Iran.

Continued Rebuffs

However, U.S. officials said, the continued rebuffs that Iran had given to Mr. Carter's attempts to be conciliatory, and the increasing restiveness of the American public to break the impasse had left the president no choice but to proceed with sanctions.

U.S. officials also denied reports from Tehran that a "crisis commission" composed of non-Iranian diplomats, lawyers and jurists, whose formation was announced Saturday, has the approval of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The officials said the United States is aware of the commission but has had no role in its formation, has given it no authorization to act.

O.J. PERRIN
Joailliers
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United Press International

An oil platform lists during a test for seaworthiness in a harbor at Tananger, Norway, forcing 58 workers to evacuate. The platform was to replace one that collapsed March 27 in the North Sea and killed 123 workers. Valves in a pontoon leg stuck open as the rig was being sunk Sunday.

Recent Mishap Points Up Oil Dependency

North Sea Drilling — a Necessary Risk

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, April 7 (WP) — The collapse of the floating hotel rig that killed 123 Norwegian and British oil workers 11 days ago dramatized the dangers of drilling for oil in the stormy North Sea. But it also reminded Britain and Norway of just how dependent on this risky business they have become.

After a decade of drilling and heavy startup costs, large amounts of oil money are flowing into the two countries' treasuries for the first time. Britain badly needs this money to help rescue its deteriorating economy, while Norway has been counting on it to help maintain a high standard of living and full employment as traditional industries shrink.

Exploration Debate

To maintain the flow of money, still more oil rigs must be added to the 100 scattered across the North Sea between the two countries and exploration must move into even deeper and stormier waters, despite what happened to the Alexander Kielland, the rig that capsized just inside the Norwegian sector of the North Sea oil field.

The disaster prompted an intensive investigation in Norway into its cause and renewed debate about whether oil exploration should be allowed to move further north along the vast section of the Norwegian coast above the 62d parallel.

This is a symbolic threshold for fishermen, farmers and environmentalists who fear that expanding offshore oil exploration will damage Norway's beautiful coastline and bountiful fishing grounds.

Test drilling north of the 62d parallel was postponed in 1977 after 150,000 barrels of oil spilled into Norwegian waters from a well blowout in the same Phillips Petroleum Ekofisk field where the Alexander Kielland accident occurred March 27.

The Norwegian Parliament decided two weeks ago, after heated debate, to allow test drilling in northern waters to begin next month. But it may be delayed again, officials close to Premier Odvar Nordli have suggested, to avoid a political confrontation that could endanger the rest of Norways' North Sea oil development.

British officials are cooperating closely with the Norwegian investigation of the Alexander Kielland's collapse and carrying out emergency inspections in the even busier British sector of the North Sea. But there is a more general acceptance in Britain of the hazards of North Sea oil exploration, which are mostly faced by willing offshore oil workers who are exceptionally well paid by British standards.

"As someone said to me, if there had been a similar accident at a nuclear power plant, our whole nuclear program might have been shut down," said Energy Secretary David Howell. "But everyone realizes that the North Sea is just a hell of a dangerous place. I doubt that . . . [the] accident will have a major impact on our North Sea program."

At a time when the soaring price of imported oil has thrown into turmoil the economies of so many other countries, Britain and Norway this year will be the only Western industrialized nations producing more oil than they consume.

Norway produces five times as much as it needs and sells the rest, most of it to other European countries and the United States. Britain is to become statistically self-sufficient in a few months, but already half of its high quality North Sea oil is exported for significantly more money than it costs to import lower grades of oil.

Awash in Money

By the middle of the 1980s, Britain and Norway will be awash in oil money that could not have arrived at a better time.

In Britain, the sharp rise in the government's North Sea oil revenue from about $2 billion last year to well over $30 billion by 1984 is expected to underwrite Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarist plan for reviving the economy.

Just in time for the 1984 parliamentary election, she will be able to make big cuts in income taxes, shrink the government debt and reduce record-high interest rates, perhaps wiping out the memory of the intervening years of austerity. Members of her Cabinet also hope that oil money working its way through the economy will replace reduced government subsidies as a stimulus for sagging British industry.

In Norway, oil income is turning budget and balance of payments deficits into surpluses. It also could easily pay off the big, once worrisome debt the government from borrowing against future oil revenues to prop up failing industries and maintain Norway's standard of living during the 1970s.

The rapid growth of the North Sea oil industry, which soon will account for a fourth of Norway's gross national product and half of the value of its exports, comes in time to take up the slack of shrinking shipbuilding, fishing, forestry and agriculture. Norwegian oil industry employment has risen from 35 persons when exploration began in the late 1960s to nearly 40,000 today, in a country of only four million inhabitants. And oil money is being used to develop new technology and jobs to replace dying industries.

Growth Limitations

Ironically, Norwegian officials speak of their fear that the nation's burgeoning oil industry might destroy the rest of the economy, the traditional rural culture and the 40 surviving local dialects in the isolated valleys and fjords.

From the beginning, Norway decided to hold down annual North Sea oil production to what it could handle economically, environmentally and socially. Environmental and safety requirements it imposed on oil companies have kept annual production even lower and helped stagger the development of future North Sea oil fields.

As a result, although production began in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea four years earlier than in the British sector, Norway's annual production of about one million barrels a day is only a little more than half Britain's. But while British officials worry that self-sufficiency could last only through the 1980s if they do not impose some kind of production controls, Norway's peak production should last at least until the end of the century. Britain is only now working out an oil depletion policy.

Armenian, Kurdish Rebels Join to Fight Turkish Rule

SIDON, Lebanon, April 7 (NYT) — Armenian guerrillas and Kurdish insurgents in Turkey announced here today that they have joined hands in a common struggle against the Turkish government of Premier Suleyman Demirel.

In joint press conference here, they announced their intention of mounting military operations against the Turkish authorities until the regime falls and Armenian and Kurdish aspirations are fulfilled. A dozen men and two women wearing black hoods to hide their identity spoke to newsmen at their hideout inside Sidon's ancient Casbah.

The newsmen drove to Sidon from Beirut with armed escorts made up of Armenian and Palestinian guerrillas.

The press conference was held in a humid catacomb-type room ringed by gunmen armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov submachine guns. Sidon, in general, and the old city, in particular, are known to be under the control of Palestinian guerrillas.

Major Announcement

The objective of the press conference was to make what a spokesman called "the major announcement" that Armenians and Turkish Kurds were for the first time joining together against the Turkish government.

Speaking with the hoods on their heads, the spokesmen said that they represented two factions, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and the Kurdistan Workers Party.

Although the spokesmen did not say so, their declarations clearly indicated that the two factions are Marxist. While their main objective is to fight the Turkish regime, they had only praise for the Soviet Union, blaming the United States for what they described as provoking the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

They emphasized a common cause with Palestinian guerrillas and are known to have links with leftist commando groups.

Series of Attacks

The Armenian Secret Army has claimed reponsibility for a series of attacks against Turkish diplomats and property in Western Europe during the last two years. It said that it has now moved its operations into Turkey. The leaders of the group reported that their secret army set off an explosion at the transit lounge of Istanbul airport in January.

They hinted that their new relationship with the Kurds would help them increase subversive Armenian activity within Turkey.

Cuba Clears Emigration

(Continued from Page 1)

embassy grounds last week in cars and small buses — and a guard outside the Peruvian compound reportedly was killed — Cuba accused the two countries of encouraging criminals by offering them diplomatic protection.

Health Conditions

The Cuban government first vowed that the gate-crashers would never be allowed to leave the country. But then it unexpectedly withdrew its guards from the two embassies and said that all those who flooded in would be permitted to leave Cuba.

Venezuela, which has a much smaller number of would-be emigrants in its embassy, recalled its ambassador from Havana for consultations yesterday.

Cubans leaving the Peruvian Embassy were required to surrender their identity cards to the police, who said that the cards were needed in preparing exit documents for those wanting to emigrate.

But most of those who have flooded in during the past three days refused to believe the government's pledge that they could come and go without fear of reprisals or losing the chance to leave the country.

"You can hardly walk inside" the embassy grounds, Foreign Minister Garcia said at a news conference in Lima, adding that the five Peruvians on the embassy staff had left the compound.

"Peru cannot take charge of 10,000 refugees; no country can do that individually," Mr. Garcia said. "This is an unprecedented human tragedy."

Some of the Cubans climbed trees in the crowded embassy garden while others perched on the roof of the two-story mansion, a Peruvian Foreign Ministry communique said.

Cuban authorities sent food and water into the embassy grounds last night. Some of those in the crowd defiantly threw their food back over the compound fence, but most accepted it. For some, it was the first meal since Friday.

"Health conditions here are abominable," said Dr. Gustavo Leon, a physician among the embassy crowd. Several doctors in the compound treated those stricken by dehydration, sunstroke or intestinal ailments.

Russians Urge Chinese to Seek Improved Ties

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today called for a renewed effort at resolving Chinese-Soviet differences, saying that there are a number of possibilities for constructive solutions to their long-standing disputes.

"One can say with confidence that both the Soviet people and Chinese people need peace and good neighborly relations," the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, said in an article signed by Igor Alexandrov.

Alexandrov is thought to be a pseudonym used to convey Soviet policy thinking at the highest levels of the party. The article was aimed at resuming bilateral talks that ended Dec. 11 in Moscow when the Chinese delegation returned home.

China announced in January that it would not resume the talks on the normalization of relations because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The two Communist nations split in the late 1950s in a quarrel over the direction being taken by the international Communist movement.

Results Awaited On Shroud Tests

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo., April 7 (UPI) — Two of the 35 scientists who spent six weeks in 1978 studying the Shroud of Turin, reputed to be the burial cloth of Jesus, say that they expect a decision on its authenticity this summer. They added, however that without a carbon-dating test, the results cannot be conclusive.

"A carbon test is essential," said one of the two scientists, both instructors at the Air Force Academy. "but even if the test shows the proper date, we may get the answer that all we have is a piece of old cloth."

The cloth bears the impression of the face and body of a well-proportioned man weighing about 175 pounds. Because marks on the cloth indicate that the man was crucified, it has been widely believed to be the burial cloth of Jesus.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Coe, Champion Runner, to Attend Olympics

VEGEVANO, Italy, April 7 (UPI) — Sebastian Coe, the British long-distance runner who holds world records in the 800 meters, 1,500-meters and the mile, said today that he plans to compete in the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

"I've firmly decided to compete in the Olympics and I think my decision will influence Britain's Olympic committee," Mr. Coe said.

The British Equestrian Federation, however, announced today that its equestrians will not be going to the Games.

O'Neill Toasts Tito, U.S.-Yugoslav Ties

BELGRADE, April 7 (UPI) — Raising a toast to President Tito, the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., today reaffirmed U.S. support for Yugoslavia's "independence, territorial integrity and unity."

He also toasted "the continued growth of Yugoslav-American friendship as a factor for peace and stability in the world," and emphasized U.S. respect for Yugoslavia's role as a nonaligned nation.

Rep. O'Neill, leader of a U.S. congressional delegation on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia, made his remarks at a dinner given by the Yugoslav chairman of parliament, Dragoslav Markovic.

More Soviet Troops Leave East Germany

OSCHATZ, East Germany, April 7 (UPI) — Red banners fluttered and strains of martial music could be heard with faint applause as a Soviet train with 100 troops and 19 artillery chanons pulled out from the station of this garrison town today.

The ceremony occurred six months after a pledge by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to withdraw unilaterally 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany. About 400 troops were withdrawn on two previous occasions.

Russians Seen in Old U.S. Bases in Vietnam

LONDON, April 7 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has occupied four former U.S. military bases in Vietnam and dispatched more than 3,000 officers and men to operate them, The Daily Telegraph reported today. It added that large quantities of supporting material were landed by Soviet ships at Vietnamese ports between March and November last year.

The London newspaper said that the most important base taken over by the Russians was Cam Ranh Bay, a giant air and naval installation built during the 1960s by U.S. troops that was now being used as a Soviet transit post for reconnaissance aircraft, submarines and warships.

The paper said that Soviet sailors were occupying barracks built for U.S. Marines at Danang and that, near Saigon, the Russians had taken over Bien Hoa and Tan Son Nhut, the old U.S. Air Force base that also was the civil air center in South Vietnam.

Marchais Plays Down Paris Party Meeting

LISBON, April 7 (AP) — Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, today played down the importance of a meeting of Marxist parties in Paris later in the month at which his party planned to seek support for the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

The Communist parties of Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia have announced that they will not attend the Paris talks.

Mr. Marchais said that the Paris session would deal with world peace and the arms race. He said that the participants would try to "act effectively for peace and disarmament."

Arafat Calls U.S. Autonomy Stand 'Garbage'

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has labeled as "garbage" the autonomy offered by the United States and Israel, Time magazine reported after an interview with Mr. Arafat in Beirut.

"The U.S. and Israel say they are offering us autonomy," he said. "But is not self-rule. It is self-administration and I call it garbage. The Israelis have control of everything, even the sources of water. Give me an example anywhere in the world where a village does not control its own drinking water."

Asked about the attitude of the United States toward Palestinians, Mr. Arafat said: "I am sorry to say that I am not optimistic. The [Carter] administration looks at everything from an Israeli point of view. I hope things will change, but I doubt it, especially after Carter's retreat in the UN Security Council."

Chad President Doubtful About Latest Truce Effort

PARIS, April 7 (AP) — A cease-fire was to take effect tomorrow ending the latest outburst of fighting in Chad. But President Goukouni Oueddei expressed doubts about whether the truce would last.

The cease-fire would end 17 straight days of conflict in Ndjamena, the capital, that has left 1,000 dead and 3,000 wounded, by unofficial count.

Mr. Goukouni and Defense Minister Hissene Habre, whose rival factions have been at the center of the latest fighting, signed the cease-fire separately, Agence France-Presse reported from Ndjamena.

But Mr. Goukouni quickly said that he did not think the truce would last. "I am very very pessimistic," he said. Mr. Habre was not available for comment.

Mr. Goukouni said that another cease-fire would be useless and that the battle for Ndjamena must be fought to the finish.

At least two other cease-fires were called during the latest round of fighting but were never observed. The latest cease-fire was to be put into effect by observers from Cameroon, Nigeria, Liberia, Togo and France, the colonial ruler of Chad, Agence France-Presse reported.

The chief mediator behind this cease-fire is Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, the president of Togo, who arrived in Chad on Saturday.

The latest fighting left vast tracts of Ndjamena in rubble and sent more than 70,000 residents fleeing to Cameroon. But neither side made strategic headway and the rough line dividing the northern side of the city controlled by Mr. Goukouni and the southern side held by Mr. Habre remains basically unchanged.

The fighting stemmed from the failure of the 11 different armed factions in Chad to work together after they signed an accord last August to set up a national unity government.

Chad is part of a delicate balance in the central and eastern Sahara that bears heavily on the cold war being waged by Libya, heavily armed Zionist, against Egypt for signing peace with Israel.

Chad borders the Sudan, Egypt's southern neighbor and a past target of a Libyan-backed coup attempt. If Libya were to wield major influence in the Sudan and Chad, it would hold Egypt three-quarters encircled.

During the fighting in Chad, Mr. Goukouni appealed to Libya for aid. Whether he received any is not known. But as the cease-fire was being announced, Libya's Foreign Ministry warned that it would stand by with arms folded" as war in Chad worsened. Goukouni has accused Egypt of supplying arms to Mr. Habre.

5 Bhutto Ex-Officials Arrested in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 7 (AP) — Five former officials of the Pakistan People's Party of the executed former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, were arrested today in connection with two dozen killings at a public meeting in Rawalpindi on March 23, 1973, organized by parties opposed to Bhutto.

Charged with organizing shooting by Bhutto party supporters and security force members at the meeting were Hassan Mir, a former Bhutto government minister; Abdul Khalid, a former Cabinet minister in the province of Punjab; Habib Ahmed, former parliamentary secretary in the National Assembly, and two local office holders of the now-banned Bhutto party.

3d World Seeks Relics

(Continued from Page 1)

it was because Iran had no facilities to maintain and display an archaeological find of this importance, said Pierre Amiet, chief curator of Oriental Antiquities at the Louvre. "Even if the code had been found in Iraq, the French government would have signed a similar agreement with the Turkish Ottoman Empire which then ruled over the country.

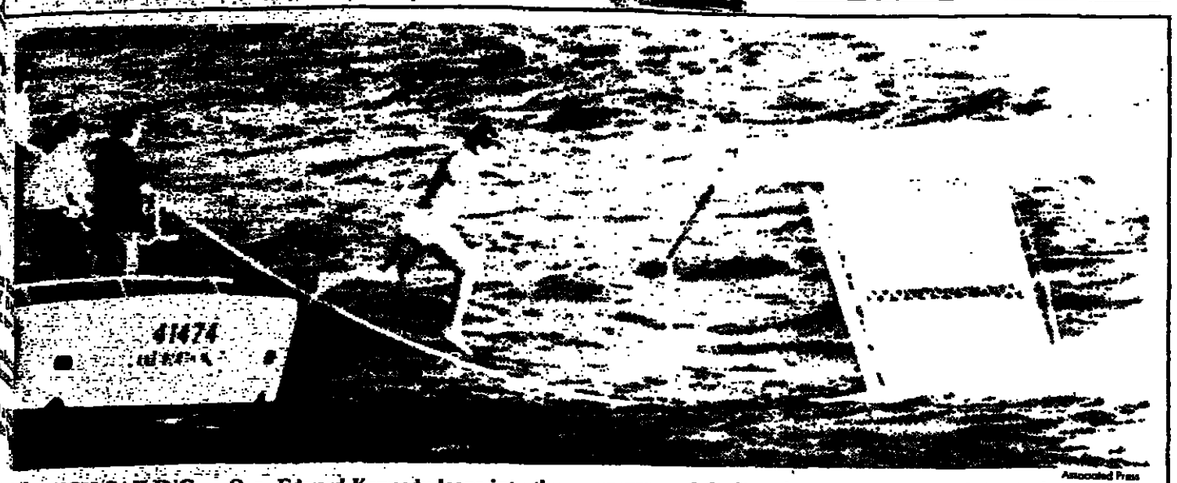
It was only after World War I that an archaeology museum was built in Baghdad — by the British who then ruled the country under a mandate. As recently as 10 years ago, the Iraqis were still signing agreements to share their archaeological treasures with France.

Further complicating the issue, the Iranians also maintain that they have a legitimate claim over Hammurabi's Code because it was found in their country and because many of their own cultural objects were seized by the ancient Babylonians.

"A lot of French people think Hammurabi's Code has become part of our own cultural heritage," said Dr. Amiet, the Louvre curator, adding yet another element to the dispute. "We did not steal the work. It was acquired absolutely legitimately. The solution will probably be a long-term loan to the Iraqis. At any rate, I cannot imagine that it will just be turned over to Iraq."

Quake in San Francisco

BERKELEY, Calif., April 7 (UPI) — An earthquake that registered 5.0 on the Richter scale shook the San Francisco Bay area briefly last night.



ROUGH SAILING — Sen. Edward Kennedy leaps into the water to reach his catamaran, which capsized during an outing off Palm Beach, Fla. Even with the help of Coast Guard crewmen, left, it took several hours to right the boat, which turned over within swimming distance of shore. The senator was spending the weekend at his family compound nearby.

Associated Press

News Analysis

Packaging the Candidate: Ads Aren't All-Important

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT) — The camera catches Jimmy ...ter outdoors at the White ...use, taking the time to help Amy ...h her math. Edward Kennedy is ...own climbing the steps of the ...pitol, as an offscreen voice cites ...candidate's 17 years in the Sen... and "his record for long hours ... the job." A newsreel clip of Sovi... tanks and missiles flickers on the ...vision screen, and then Ronald ...gan's face appears. "We've learned by now that it isn't weakness that keeps the peace, it's strength," he says solemnly.

Strength. Experience. Family man.

Selling the president (or would-be president), 1980 style, has evolved into an effort to exploit some human qualities and diminish others, a packaging process that reaches far beyond 30-second and 60-second paid advertisements and serves as the cornerstone for almost every decision that a campaign organization makes.

"It is no exaggeration to say that, for the large majority of voters, the campaign has little reality apart from its media version," says Thomas Patterson, a political scientist at Syracuse University. Seven months before the presidential election, it is evident that the media have had a substantive effect on the campaign. But it is also evident that a particular form of exposure — the paid advertisement — is not consistently the effective manipulator of opinion it is sometimes believed (or feared) to be.

Time after time, real events have dwarfed the effect of even the most cleverly planned advertising. And while candidates have often turned the news to their own advantage — President Carter's campaign with the help of Gerald Rafshoon, his media expert, is the supreme example — it is not always possible to do so.

Potential Underscored

Sen. Kennedy, in an interview with Roger Mudd last November that could have got him off to a good start, muffed it by coming across as inarticulate. On the other hand, *the potential of television* news coverage (not to mention the power of a presidential incumbent) was underscored last Tuesday morning, when Jimmy Carter stepped in front of cameras in the White House Oval Office to announce a positive development in the Iranian hostage situation. Within 24 hours developments in Iran had soured, but Mr. Carter's upbeat early-morning appearance, in the opinion of some political observers, contributed to his substantial victories in the Wisconsin and Kansas primaries that day.

Conversely, the administration's embarrassing turnabout in the United Nations vote on Israeli settlements — also heavily covered on television — was considered a big factor in Sen. Kennedy's victories in the New York and Connecticut primaries.

Meanwhile, evidence that paid television advertising in itself significantly affects voters seems blurred and sometimes contradictory.

John Connally raised and spent $11 million, but had won only one delegate by the time he quit the presidential race. The ambitious advertising campaign began with spots showing the jut-jawed lawyer speaking sternly about the economy and national defense. Those ads soon gave way to folksy stuff — Mr. Connally in jeans and open shirt, a rancher and grandfather who extolled the virtues of farm life. Voters complained that the hard-line Connally scared them, while the folksy one strained credulity.

Greatest Effect

Charles Guggenheim, a filmmaker who works on ads for Sen. Kennedy, said that he believed that television commercials had their greatest effect when voters were ambivalent about a candidate. "Paid media reinforce things that are already in motion," he said. "This type of advertising doesn't originate events or issues. There are some primaries where it wouldn't have made any difference at all what we had done or what Carter had done in the media."

How candidates use advertising — and how television spots are designed to mirror the concerns of voters — is perhaps best reflected in Sen. Kennedy's campaign. After a jumbled start, the candidate and his aides determined that the issue of inflation, coupled with the question of Sen. Kennedy's character, was pivotal. Accordingly, some of Sen. Kennedy's ads cited the deaths of his brothers, the Chappaquiddick incident and the loss of his son's leg to cancer as tragedies that have strengthened him and made him "a more mature man."

In some ways the Kennedy ads are designed as a response to Mr. Carter's television commercials, which repeatedly cite the president's character and family life.

The main ingredient of any such advertising, however, is money, and Mr. Carter is in by far the best financial position of any candidate, with $2.2 million on hand and no debts as the important primary election April 22 in Pennsylvania approaches. Second, with $1.5 million, is George Bush, a Republican whose media adviser, Robert Goodman, is a firm believer in television advertising.

"I am awestruck by the power of television," Mr. Goodman said recently. "I'm convinced that politics is theater, living theater, and if we banished TV ads we would probably have less people voting than we have now."

1940 Endorsement Deal Reported

...ennedy Won FDR Pledge to Help Son

By Herbert Mitgang

...EW YORK, April 7 (NYT) — ...1940, Joseph Kennedy, the U.S. ...bassador to Britain, was widely ...rded as an apostle of appease... who would oppose Franklin ... Roosevelt's bid for a third term. ...stead, he struck a deal with the ...sident to advance the political ...nes of his eldest son, Joseph ...nedy Jr., according to Clare ...the Luce, the widow of Henry ...e, publisher of Time and Life ...gazines.

...Roosevelt and I agreed," Mrs. ... says the elder Kennedy told ... that if I endorsed him for ...ident in 1940, then he would ...port my son Joe for governor of ...ssachusetts in 1942." So the am...ador made a radio address that, ...ding to Wendell Willkie, the ...Republican presidential nomi... was valuable in helping Roose...to win re-election.

...nt, and other findings are in...ed in a new book about the po...l and personal ties between ...sevelt and the elder Kennedy. ...g documents obtained under ...reedom of Information Act, ...blished diaries and interviews ...intimates of both men, Mi...l Beschloss, a 24-year-old grad... student and writer, has pro...d "Kennedy and Roosevelt: ...Uneasy Alliance," which is to ...published by W.W. Norton at ...nd of this month.

...ese are some of the conclu...ns in the book:

...e elder Kennedy's lifetime goal ... to advance the chances that one ...s sons would reach the White ...se. He made tentative moves to ... the presidency for himself by ...lating a confidential newsletter... journalists and opinion mak... while serving as ambassador; ...sevelt also received copies of it. ...Kennedy ultimately gave up his ...dream, the author says, be... he felt that the country was ...eady to send a Catholic to the ...te House.

Lacked Experience

...ust stand for everything your ...man's against and you might ... become president," he told his ...nd son, John F. Kennedy, who ... the office in 1960. Joseph Jr. ...r had the chance to run. By ... the United States was at war ...he was in the Army Air Corps; ...as killed on a flying mission in ... John and another son, Rob... who had begun a presidential ...paign, were assassinated in the ...s, and the sole remaining son, ...ard, is President Carter's main ...ocratic rival for the presidency ...year.

...his book, Mr. Beschloss says ... Roosevelt named Joseph Ken..., who lacked diplomatic experi... to the London post in 1937 ... because he wanted to provide U.S. assistance to Britain in case of war — *and having Kennedy there* making the arrangements "would help to overcome the resistance of the anti-British, isolationist Catholic population of the Northeast."

By the same appointment, Roosevelt was sending a New Deal critic out of the country. "I have made arrangements to have Joe Kennedy watched hourly," Roosevelt is quoted as having told Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., "and the first time he opens his mouth and criticizes me there, I will fire him."

Because of Kennedy's open admiration for the European advocates of appeasement of Hitler's Germany, he was kept out of negotiations and circumvented when the president arranged to send 50 World War I destroyers to Britain. *Kennedy resigned as ambassador in* November, 1940.

In an interview, Mr. Beschloss said that it would be an oversimplification to characterize the senior Kennedy, who died in 1969, as a wealthy isolationist whose views embarrassed Roosevelt on the eve of World War II.

"He was also a populist who turned against Wall Street, he was part of the New Deal, he had a commitment to social welfare, and he had a real respect for national planning," Mr. Beschloss said.

Mr. Beschloss, a native of Chicago, majored in political science at Williams College in Massachusetts and is doing postgraduate studies at Harvard.

Regulations Amended

U.S. Army Curbs Wiretaps On Citizens Living Abroad

By Laura A. Kiernan

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP) — The Department of the Army has agreed to seek approval from a judge in the United States before it starts wiretapping any U.S. citizen living overseas.

The Army's decision to amend its regulations on electronic surveillance is believed to be the first official extension by a government agency to Americans abroad of the protection against illegal search. That protection is guaranteed to citizens in the United States.

The requirement for a warrant from a U.S. court would not apply if the person is reasonably suspected of being an agent of a foreign power or of being in possession of foreign intelligence material. If an emergency situation demands immediate action, the Army, under the new policy, will apply for a warrant within 72 hours of the start of the wiretap.

Key to Settlement

The warrant requirement was the key element in the settlement last week of a *six-year-old lawsuit* brought by U.S. citizens who contend that they were subjected to illegal wiretaps and infiltration while they lived in West Germany in the early 1970s. The settlement agreement was approved Friday by Judge Louis Oberdorfer of U.S. District Court in Washington.

An organization involved in the suit, the Berlin Democratic Club, was at the time an official branch of the Democratic Party and had actively supported the presidential candidacy of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D. Citizens who brought the suit also had opposed U.S. policies during the Vietnam War.

As part of the settlement agreement, the Army said it would pay $147,000 in costs to be divided among 21 individuals and the Lawyers Military Defense Committee, which joined in the suit. The American Civil Liberties Union, which brought the case to the federal court in 1974, will receive $3,000 from the Army.

Mark Lynch, a lawyer for the civil liberties group, said that this was the first time any part of the government had agreed to the warrant *requirement overseas. He described* the agreement as an "enormous step forward" from the current state of the law on illegal searches as it applies to U.S. citizens overseas.

The settlement stated that the Army would amend its regulations on electronic surveillance activities to include the warrant requirement within 180 days.

In settling the case, neither the government nor the Army admitted any wrongdoing. Assistant U.S. Attorney Royce Lamberth called the settlement a reasonable accommodation ending a protracted lawsuit that had become increasingly expensive as it made its way through the courts.

"This case arose during the Vietnam War era, when times were particularly tense, especially in Europe," said Mr. Lamberth, who represented the Army throughout the litigation. "Times have changed now, and the rules have changed."

The Army also has agreed to observe a complicated formula for disclosure of documents and information that it may have collected through wiretaps on any of the organizations or citizens who brought the suit.

Court to Review '76 Paris Murder

PARIS, April 7 *(Reuters)* — The Paris Appeals Court has decided to convene April 23 to consider whether to re-open the investigation into the 1976 murder of Prince Jean de Broglie, a former deputy foreign minister. Court sources said the decision was linked to documents published last week by the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaine.

The documents, purportedly from police files, indicated that police knew of a plot to kill de Broglie. Four men are to be tried this autumn for the killing. The documents alleged that de Broglie was involved *in counterfeit treasury* bonds and was accused of cheating underworld business partners.

It was unclear whether judicial authorities had been aware of the documents' existence before the Canard report. Police criminal investigation chief Jean Ducret said *Thursday that police* had advised authorities of the reports, but Saturday night he partially retracted his statement, saying police had not mentioned parts of the report that implicated de Broglie in illegal actions.

Sunspots Expected To Disrupt Weather

BOCHUM, West Germany, April 7 (Reuters) — An unusually large group of sunspots that is moving across the face of the sun could interfere with radio communications and affect the weather on Earth this week, the observatory here said yesterday.

It said that intercontinental air traffic also might have to fly at lower altitudes than usual to avoid increased exposure to solar radiation. The group — four large sunspots and many smaller ones — extends 190,000 miles across the sun's surface.

$373 Million for Texaco

U.S. Oil Company Profits From a Ruling Against It

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP) — Texaco, Inc., is reaping a harvest of an estimated $373 million as a consequence of a 1977 U.S. government ruling that it knowingly violated a federal law for 11 years by diverting a vast amount of natural gas from public lands to its own use.

Texaco, with a subsidiary, had been authorized in 1964 to take offshore Louisiana gas and sell it to interstate pipelines, but diverted it instead to the Texaco refinery in Port Arthur, Texas. Under the ruling, Texaco agreed to supply 208 billion cubic feet of gas — enough to supply 1.7 million homes for a year — to the pipelines from nonfederal lands over 10 years.

Experts who asked not to be named said the settlement would increase Texaco's gross revenue by at least $373 million because the prices that it is allowed to charge for the replacement gas are several times higher than the prices that prevailed during the diversion period, 1967 to 1977.

Bonanza Unexpected

In addition, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission appears to have removed any possibility of a criminal prosecution for Texaco's diversion.

This result is the product mainly of a settlement negotiated with Texaco by the old Federal Power Commission in July, 1977, when there was no expectation that the oil company would have a financial bonanza.

Later, Rep. Andrew Maguire, D-N.J., sought a rehearing, causing the *settlement to be temporarily* suspended. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission rejected his petition in February, 1978, and reinstated the settlement, with certain modifications, in October of that year.

Last week, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, *D-Ohio*, the chairman of the Senate antitrust subcommittee, protested the Texaco settlement in a letter to Charles Curtis, the commission chairman. Despite Texaco's "clear violation of the law," Sen. Metzenbaum wrote, the commission was letting the company "keep hundreds of millions of dollars that belong to the consumer."

The senator had condemned the regulatory commission for failing to take strong enforcement action against oil companies alleged to have made hundreds of illegal diversions of interstate gas to refineries. In a telephone interview, he said that he wanted the commission to reopen the case. A commission source said that the senator could petition to do this.

A Texaco spokesman said the company would oppose reopening the case. He emphasized that the settlement was approved by two commissions and was not challenged in the courts.

Commission sources said that it could not be foreseen in July, 1977, that Congress would pass the Natural Gas Policy Act late in 1978. The act sharply increased gas prices and — starting in 1985, Texaco's next-to-last repayment year — lifts all controls on gas from most wells drilled after February, 1977.

The $373-million estimated increase in revenues is based on an assumption that Texaco will get an average wellhead price for the replacement gas of $2 per 1,000 cubic feet, for a total of $416 million. Only $43 million would have been yielded by the prices during the diversion period.

Price Rises

Under the settlement, Texaco was free to charge national market prices, which in 1978 ranged from 53 cents to $1.51 per 1,000 cubic feet. But the new act mandated sharp price increases, even for gas from existing fields when gathered by new wells. The price for gas of *this kind reached* $2.17 *this Feb. 1* and $2.20 on April 1.

A Federal Power Commission lawyer unsuccessfully urged the commission in 1977 to refer the case to the Justice Department, saying that Texaco had committed a "willful and knowing violation" of the *Natural Gas Act of 1938.*

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, in rejecting Rep. Maguire's petition for a rehearing, concluded "that the public interest would be better served by the adoption and implementation of a settlement producing major tangible benefits for gas users in large portions of the country."

Notation of Airline Flight

U.S. Prosecutors Disclose Key Clue in Sindona Hoax

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — A slip of paper found by Italian police on an American with alleged Mafia ties furnished the clue that exposed the purported kidnapping of Michele Sindona, the Italian financier, as a hoax, according to prosecutors.

The government disclosures concerning Sindona's secret flight to Europe last Aug. 2 were made public last week in a court transcript that previously was sealed. The disclosures explained why Judge Thomas Griesa of U.S. District Court revoked Sindona's $3-million bail and sent him to jail on Feb. 6 before his trial began here.

Sindona was convicted at the end of the seven-week trial on 65 fraud counts involving his control and operation of Franklin National Bank, which collapsed in 1974. He was alleged to have misused $45 million in bank funds. Sentencing was scheduled for May 6.

Federal prosecutors told Judge Griesa that, during Sindona's disappearance between August and October of last year, police in Italy found the slip of paper on John Gambino of Brooklyn while interrogating him about a passport irregularity. The paper, containing the notation in Italian, "741, Saturday, Frankfurt," was at first considered to be insignificant, they said.

U.S. Attorney William Tendy said that U.S. agents knew that Mr. Gambino, who allegedly has Mafia connections, was a cousin of Vincenzo Spatola, who had been arrested by Italian police last Oct. 9 while delivering a letter from alleged kidnappers to Rodolfo Guzzi, Sindona's lawyer in Rome.

After receiving the paper from Italian police last January, Mr. Tendy said, FBI agents learned that a Trans World Airlines flight 741 went from Frankfurt to New York on Oct. 13, a Saturday.

The agents could not obtain a passenger list, Mr. Tendy said, so they examined every customs declaration filled out at the airport that day. They found a declaration bearing the name Joseph Bonamico of Brooklyn, and sent it to the FBI laboratory in Washington.

Assistant U.S. Attorney John Kenney presented FBI experts at Sindona's fraud trial to establish that the customs form bore the financier's fingerprints and handwriting.

Police in Italy, who have requested Sindona's extradition to face fraud charges involving the failure of two Milan banks controlled by *him, are investigating similar* threats. They are also trying to solve the murder in July, 1979, of Giorgio Ambrosoli, the liquidator of the Milan banks.

Mass in Venice Flouts Vatican

VENICE, April 7 (UPI) — Marcel Lefebvre, the dissident French archbishop, openly defied the Vatican today by celebrating the outlawed Tridentine Mass in a tiny church of San Simeon Piccolo on the Grand Canal.

Archbishop Lefebvre was suspended by the Vatican from his priestly duties four years ago over his refusal to accept the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, which ended in 1965.

Among them was the banning of the Tridentine, a 16th-century Latin Mass form in which the priest faces away from the congregation, in favor of a liturgy in which the celebrant faces the worshipers.

Fiji Cyclone Toll Now 14

SUVA, Fiji, April 7 (UPI) — The death toll following the cyclone, designated Wally, in Fiji rose to 14 today.

U.S. Clears 3 Electrical Devices Used to Repair Bone Fractures

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP) — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved three devices that use electrical impulses to stimulate bone growth and help repair fractures that will not heal normally, the Journal of the American Medical Association reports.

The treatment is an alternative to a bone graft. Both techniques have a successful healing rate of 80 percent to 90 percent, according to an article in the April 11 issue of the journal. It said that doctors are not certain why electrical current stimulates bone growth, although it appears to trigger chemical processes that normally take place during bone development.

*One device, developed by Dr. Carl Brighton, professor and chair*man of orthopedic surgery at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, involves putting an electrical circuit beneath the patient's cast. A small battery emits a steady signal to a cathode electrode surgically implanted near the fracture. The current is applied 12 hours a day for up to 12 weeks, and the electrode is later removed.

Another device, developed by Dr. Andrew Bassett, professor of orthopedic surgery at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, is based on externally mounted coils that set up an electromagnetic field in the bone at the fracture site, stimulating growth. The third, made by Teletronics Proprietary Ltd., is an electrode that is left in the body after healing.

U.S. Arrests Said to Break Core of Puerto Rican Gang

By Art Petacque and Herb Gould

CHICAGO, April 7 (WP) — The arrests of *11 FALN* members near here apparently has shattered the leadership of the Puerto Rican terrorist group that has claimed responsibility for more than 100 bombings in U.S. cities, including Chicago, New York and Washington, and in Puerto Rico since 1975, authorities said yesterday.

Authorites said they believed that not more than a dozen leading members of the terrorist group remained at large. They added, however, that it was difficult to determine the size of the group, which also appeared to have a number of sympathizers. FALN stands for Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (Armed Forces of National Liberation).

Members of the group allegedly have been threatening Democratic delegates supporting President *Carter in Chicago and other cities*, the Chicago Sun-Times reported yesterday. The FBI had been tapping the telephones of the delegates in an effort to track down the terrorists.

Death Threat

Investigators alleged that names, telephone numbers and addresses of the Carter delegates apparently were obtained by the FALN in its hit-and-run raid on the Carter campaign headquarters in Chicago on March 15. On the same day, the FALN also raided the campaign headquarters of George Bush in New York City.

One of the Carter delegates said that she received a telephoned death threat from a purported FALN member two days after she was elected. "He told us I was going to get it, that all the Carter delegates were going to get it," she said, adding that the caller also warned: "Watch out for the bomb."

The five women and six men were arrested Friday in Evanston, just north of Chicago, after an armed robbery in which a large truck was stolen from a car rental office.

Police had spotted the truck parked near the campus of Northwestern University and arrested two persons as they entered the truck. At about the same time, police received calls that nine persons were acting suspiciously around a van that was parked nearby.

Police rushed to the scene and arrested the nine. The suspects were wearing jogging suits, apparently in an effort to blend into the neighborhood, which is close to a park that runs along Lake Michigan. Witnesses reported that the group had been entering and leaving the van for some time.

In all, about 20 firearms, the stolen truck, two vans and two cars were seized.

The suspects were charged variously with weapons possession, theft and armed robbery. Bond for each was set at $2 million and a preliminary hearing was scheduled today.

On FBI List

Two of those seized were identified as Carlos Torres, 27, the reputed leader of the FALN, who was No. 1 on the FBI's most-wanted list, and his wife, Marie, 25, who also was on the FBI list. Also being held were Ida Rodriguez, 29; Dylcia Pagan, 33; Elizam Escobar, 31; and Fred Mendez. The remaining five suspects had not been positively identified, and continued to refuse to give their names.

Mr. Torres had been on the FBI list since 1976, when authorities discovered a bomb factory containing more than 200 sticks of dynamite in his Chicago apartment. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago in connection with the planting of 16 bombs in Chicago from 1975 to 1977.

Marie Torres was indicted in New York for the August, 1977, bombing of the Mobil Oil Corp. building, which killed one person.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Europe's Boost for Latin Bomb

If — in addition to India and Pakistan — any further evidence were needed of how easy it is to heat up a nuclear competition between two neighbors, Brazil and Argentina would provide it.

* * *

A few years ago, West Germany signed a contract with Brazil for the export of eight nuclear reactors, an enrichment plant and a reprocessing plant. The latter two facilities provide direct access to materials that can be used for weapons, and are now deemed unsuitable for export by informal agreement among the nuclear supplier nations. But, though the plants have not yet been delivered, the Brazilian contract was signed before that agreement. In the interim, Brazil's nuclear program has been scaled way back: both the enrichment and reprocessing plants may be reduced to pilot plants, and no more than three reactors are likely to be built. But the original contract has had its full effect on Brazil's neighbor.

Argentina, which has large deposits of uranium, now seems determined to complete its own, indigenous nuclear fuel cycle. To do this, Argentina uses a type of reactor that runs on natural, unenriched uranium and requires a material known as heavy water. Such reactors can produce large amounts of plutonium, but to be completely independent Argentina needs a plant to produce the heavy water.

Some years ago, Argentina announced that it was looking for bids on a package deal: a reactor and the heavy water plant. Both Canada and West Germany were eager for the business. The key element was the extent of nonproliferation safeguards that each supplier would require. Canada wanted to insist on the full safeguards required under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty — covering all nuclear facilities, present and future — and wanted Germany to adopt the same standards so that the contract would not simply go to the bidder with the looser nonproliferation standards.

After extensive talks it seemed that an agreement had been reached: nonproliferation interests would not be sacrificed to commercial ones. Then, suddenly, it was announced that the deal would be split between Switzerland, which can build only the heavy water plant, and West Germany — with neither supplier insisting on full safeguards.

The Swiss say that if the powerful United States could not persuade Argentina to accept such safeguards, how could they — a small, weak nation — be expected to? The West Germans argue that since the heavy water plant is clearly the more sensitive part of the contract, and the Swiss are not requiring full safeguards, why should they? The Canadians are reported to believe that West Germany arranged a deal with the Swiss.

* * *

What makes these developments especially alarming is that neither Brazil nor Argentina is a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and neither has signed the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which would make Latin America a nuclear-weapons-free zone. The two nations have an intensely competitive relationship, and it is hard to believe that advances in one nation's nuclear program will not spur a matching response in the other's. If the United States cannot persuade the South American importing countries to back off, it should bring pressure — vastly more pressure — on the countries selling the plants to make proper safeguards a condition of the deal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

By Mike Peters for The Dayton Daily News

German Gypsies Seek Justice

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The name, Dachau, remains indelibly engraved on the memory of mankind as the site of the first of the Nazi concentration camps.

Some 206,000 prisoners were incarcerated there during the 12 years it was in operation and nearly 32,000 of them killed — actually a small fraction of the victims of the Third Reich. Yet Dachau has remained a haunting symbol of a regime of terror.

Thus, it seems only fitting that the camp is a grim memorial museum reminding West Germans of the horrors of their nation's past.

Since Good Friday, when 20 Gypsies began an unlimited hunger strike on its grounds, it has also become an embarrassing reminder of the intolerant present.

The demonstrators described themselves as "the forgotten victims of the Holocaust," and in a sense they are. At least 500,000 — according to some estimates as many as 1 million — European Gypsies were murdered in the death camps during the Hitler era. But unlike Jews, who have received billions of dollars — directly and indirectly, in the form of payments to Israel — from the West German government as restitution and compensation for their suffering, the Gypsies and their survivors have barely been paid a pfennig.

But the purpose of the hunger strike is not so much to draw attention to their plight under Nazism or the lack of reparations as the fact that Gypsies remain subject to intense discrimination in West Germany today — a manifestation of deeply ingrained myths as well as the xenophobic streak in the German psyche.

As Romani Rose, spokesman for the German Federation of Sinti (Gypsy) Peoples and one of the strike organizers, put it after an ecumenical memorial service at Dachau last Friday: "We are no longer being gassed, shot and tortured, but we are still being persecuted, ostracized, humiliated and subjected to police reprisals."

Rejected

Gypsies, for example, are forbidden by law to camp at public trailer parks. Their claims to German citizenship are more often rejected than honored. Their campsites are exposed to frequent police harassment, usually on thin pretext and usually in the form of raids replete with machine-gun-toting cops accompanied by dogs.

Given past history, one might have expected a planned demonstration against such discrimination to win widespread support and acclaim. That, unfortunately, was not the case. On the contrary, for a while last week it looked as if the 20 hunger-strikers might be barred from the concentration camp memorial.

The Bavarian Castles, Museums, Gardens and Lakes Administration which, ironic as it sounds, maintains Dachau, raised objections because "the former concentration camp should not serve as a forum for demonstrations on current problems."

The Protestant deacon of Munich declined to participate in the ecumenical service preceding the strike. The Catholic archdiocese expressed reservations that the service might be "misunderstood" as a political action. Even the leader of Munich's Jewish community revoked a previous declaration of solidarity with the Gypsy demonstrators in deference, it appears, to the sensibilities of Bavarian state authorities.

Strange?

Well, not really, considering that the hunger strike is aimed in part against Bavaria's Minister of Interior Gerold Tandler.

Defunct Agency

It seems that a now defunct agency of the ministry, euphemistically called the *Landfahrerzentrale* — roughly translatable as "surveillance center for vagabonds" — was largely responsible for the official discrimination and many of the reprisals to which Gypsies in West Germany have been subjected in the postwar years.

Established after the war, it became the repository for all the dossiers and lists used by the Gestapo and SS to imprison and liquidate Gypsies during the Third Reich — not, as was the case with Jews, on the basis of race but on grounds that Gypsies were categorized as "asocial, criminally inclined elements" requiring "preventive custody."

For nearly 25 years these archives were made available to police authorities throughout West Germany and provided the basis for special surveillance and continued harassment of Gypsy communities.

The records, moreover, were also used to quash various legal claims by Gypsies for recognition as victims of racial oppression under the Nazis, a precondition for obtaining compensation.

The agency itself was abolished in 1970, but to this day no one knows, or has said, what happened to its discriminatory files on hundreds of Gypsy families.

What the demonstrators at Dachau hope for, above all, is a public explanation from Tandler regarding the disposition or whereabouts of these archives as well as other documents dating from the Hitler era, not to even mention, as Rose phrased it, "a word of public rehabilitation from Tandler, an acknowledgement from him that our people have been done an injustice by agencies of the state of Bavaria."

Until it is forthcoming, the 20 intend to continue their hunger strike, hoping, though, "that it will not lead to the extreme of one more death at Dachau."

It is not the first time in recent months that these forgotten victims of the Holocaust have spoken up in a demand for restitution and equal rights. Moreover, it is a fact that they have received some strong and influential moral support.

Veil Speaks Out

A conference and rally on the grounds of the memorial at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp last fall drew Simone Veil, president of the Parliament of Europe and a survivor of Auschwitz, as keynote speaker. Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has declared his solidarity with the Gypsy cause. The Bundestag is expected to start deliberations later this month on a measure to provide Gypsy survivors of Nazi oppression with financial compensation.

But meanwhile, the Dachau demonstration is meeting with anything but enthusiastic response hereabouts.

Small wonder in a land where one can still see signs in housing areas exhorting residents to "keep the trash bins clean" and to not "dump garbage next to them, the way Gypsies do."

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Censorship by CIA: Time for Reforms

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The "chief purpose" of the First Amendment's free speech and press guarantees, the Supreme Court has said, was to prevent prior restraints on expression: Americans did not want the old English system of censorship, when nothing could be published without an official license. So it is a constitutional truism that prior restraints are bad.

But one book in U.S. history has been subjected to prior restraint — to censorship — by court order. That is "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," by Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks. Eight years ago this month the government won an injunction allowing the CIA to censor the manuscript. It was published with 168 blank spaces where the censors had cut.

Now the CIA, after lengthy consideration, has agreed to let 25 of the missing passages be printed in whole or in part. The words that we are allowed to see for the first time make fascinating reading. That is not because they disclose highly charged matters of national security: to the contrary.

NSC Meeting

Pages 292-3 of the book as published, for example, described a meeting of the National Security Council under President Nixon in December, 1969. After the first sentence the censors cut out a passage. Now restored, it reads:

"The purpose of this session was to decide what American policy should be toward the governments of southern Africa."

A few lines down, the censors cut in mid-sentence: "There was sharp disagreement within the government on how hard a line the United States should take with the . . . ." The remaining words, now restored, are: ". . . white-minority regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies in Africa."

Two words were cut from this sentence: "Henry Kissinger talked about the kind of general posture the United States could maintain toward the ——— ——— and outlined the specific policy options open to the President." The missing words turn out to be "white regimes."

Finally, on those two pages, there was a reference to the fact that "Henry Kissinger had sent a National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM 39)" to departments interested in southern Africa. Kissinger was then assistant to the president for National Security Affairs, and NSSM 39 must have been one of the least secret things he did. The memo, the text of which was widely published years ago, took the view that black movements for majority rule were unlikely to succeed soon.

When CIA officials talk about the need for censorship of books about the agency, they always point to the danger of disclosing agents' names or secret foreign sources or intelligence methods. What is striking about these passages is that they contain no such material.

The restored lines are innocuous. To the extent that they point anywhere, it is toward a discussion of policy: U.S. policy on southern Africa. Is there a serious argument, constitutional law or common sense, that the American public should not be allowed to reflect years afterward on the wisdom of such a policy and the way it was made?

The Kissinger-Nixon policy was founded on the belief that the Portuguese would hold on to their African colonies *indefinitely*. Within a few years that premise was shattered, and the whole policy had to be reappraised. If there is anything the First Amendment protects, it must be the right — indeed the *responsibility — of a democratic public* to scrutinize such official mistakes and changes in policy.

Signed Agreement

The courts held that the CIA could censor the Marchetti-Marks book because Victor Marchetti had been an agency official and had signed a secrecy agreement. On an even farther-reaching theory the Supreme Court has just deprived Frank Snepp of all his modest profits from a book on the last days in Vietnam. And the CIA is now going after John Stockwell for his new year-old book on the U.S. role in Angola. Again, these other books are largely concerned with policy. And both, incidentally, are highly critical of Henry Kissinger.

Of course the CIA says that it does not censor policy criticism, merely embarrassing material. And government lawyers offer the reassurance that any mistakes on that part of the censors will be corrected by reviewing courts.

But the history of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," is convincing evidence to the contrary. The agency cut many passages of no security relevance whatever; the ones mentioned here are just the last example. Reviewing courts did not restore the cuts; judges were shy of tangling with the CIA. It took years of administrative appeals under the Freedom of Information Act to get these 25 passages cleared. And now the CIA is asking Congress largely to exempt it from the Act!

Real Secrets

There are some real secrets to protect. But censors, however thoughtful, tend to be overzealous; it is the nature of censorship to go too far. That is why the framers of the First Amendment sought to prevent prior restraints. And that is why wholesale, self-interested censorship should be replaced by careful, detached system to safeguard only genuine intelligence secrets.

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Sea Change in World Law

With a little sailor's luck and some agile navigation, this could at long last be the year of the sea. The UN Law of the Sea Conference is in the final phases of devising a treaty that could determine the future of nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface. Probably not since the Code of Justinian was framed 1,500 years ago has there been an equal challenge to the wit of jurisprudence. Yet thus far, the seven-year conference has elicited only yawns from the media and glazed eyes among the public.

That boredom perfectly suits corporate lobbyists who hope to scuttle any global accord that would involve sharing the seabed's mineral wealth with poorer nations. Some mining interests take particular offense at the notion that seabed minerals are, like the air, part of the "common heritage" of mankind. They prefer the right of unilateral exploitation of billions of dollars' worth of nickel, cobalt and copper that are thought to lie beneath the oceans. They would like to scramble for the riches, with only a hunting license from Congress.

In narrow terms, a free-for-all might indeed serve the interests of the wealthy countries that will long monopolize the technology to reach the sea's riches. Any limits on exploitation can, too simply, be depicted as a setback to consumer hopes for lower prices. But the projected Law of the Sea Treaty contains offsetting benefits that are more tangible than a hypothetical bonanza. To replace a chaos of conflicting sovereign claims, the treaty would fix a 12-mile limit for territorial waters and a 200-mile "Exclusive Economic Zone" granting national control over all resources, living and mineral. It would appreciably tighten global standards of pollution control and open the way for stricter standards of seamanship; it would specify rights of marine research and give real protection to threatened species of whales.

The security benefits are equally palpable. The draft treaty would assure freedom of passage for ships and submarines through strategic straits and guarantee the overflight rights that proved vital to U.S. military aircraft during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. These and other benefits stem from negotiations initiated when the United Nations gave a rare unanimous endorsement to the "common heritage" principle for sharing seabed wealth.

How the common heritage should be shared is, deservedly, the focus for reasonable argument. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, the chief U.S. delegate, has been pressing for a voting formula that would give due weight to the economic interests of industrial countries. He has accepted a distasteful interim limit on seabed mining to maintain price stability in the global commodity markets. But the limit would be reviewed in 20 years; it is unlikely that sea-bed mining before then would exceed the prescribed amounts.

On these questions, the treaty could still founder. If an agreement is reached, its terms are bound to be caricatured as a giveaway. Its corporate opponents are already aiming their guns at a parallel Moon Treaty, which also embodies the "common heritage" doctrine.

The Law of the Sea Conference has weathered fogs for more than seven years. An initial list of a hundred problems has been cut to fewer than a dozen, a remarkable achievement for talks involving about 140 nations. The world may soon have before it a virtual constitution for the oceans, drafted with the help of a persistent U.S. diplomacy. There is a grandeur of purpose in this enterprise that warrants real celebration and reflection, not self-serving propaganda about some parts of an imposing whole.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bridging the North-South Gap

By Edward Heath

LONDON — We are used to all the problems of East-West relations. We have had to live with them for more than 30 years. But what about North-South relations, those between the developed and the developing worlds? There is still profound ignorance of these relations on both sides of the Atlantic, and ignorance can be dangerous.

North-South is itself something of a misnomer, the North containing as it does many developing countries in Asia and the biggest of them all, China, while the South geographically embraces some that are more highly developed, such as Australia and New Zealand.

North-South is a shorthand in the economic and social fields just as East-West is in the military and political fields. Yet East-West and North-South are inevitably intertwined. Afghanistan itself, Turkey, and Pakistan, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, have highlighted this situation.

Our ability to maintain freedom and democracy will require the diplomatic support of the countries of the Third World. To be able to stand up against political pressure, blackmail and even the threat of force, they need to be helped in becoming economically strong. We have a mutual interest. Afghanistan was given puny assistance in trying to improve the standard of living of its people. The same is true of Turkey and Pakistan, though the West is now rushing to their aid.

Bitterness

And what about the Caribbean, where Jamaica has just broken off negotiations with the International Monetary Fund? On the grounds of putting forward its proposals for improving the Jamaican economy, the IMF is making demands that cannot be met for both political and social reasons. This will greatly increase the deep bitterness felt against the IMF by the developing countries for what they claim is its impractical attitude toward their finance and trading problems. This, too, is dangerous.

The United States cannot want to see the spread of authoritarian regimes, either of the left or right, on its doorstep. Nor can the North as a whole turn a blind eye to developing countries' being forced to default on the repaying and servicing of their debts by two factors, both damaging and beyond their control — namely, the ever-increasing price of oil and ever-rising interest rates.

For this reason, once the process of default begins, its impact on the confidence in the commercial banking system of the North, which has made the loans, will be immediate. This is a crucial problem for 1980. Both North and South have a mutual interest in getting it solved without damaging each other.

Demands Build

The most powerful common interest between North and South lies in dealing with the consequences of the population increase that will take place in the next 20 years. The world's population will grow by at least 2 billion people — more than the total population of the planet at the beginning of the century. Nothing can avert this explosion. The mind boggles at the demands that the population of more than 6 billion will make on food production, on raw- material supplies, and on the energy needed for heat, light and transport, as well as to run our industrial plants.

These demands are building up steadily from this moment and we have less than 20 years in which to meet them. It is only because of the deepening world recession that these crises are not already upon us. But this recession itself will intensify both the frustration of the Third World and its inability to sell its industrial product to the North, to get more investment in the South, to establish better working relations with transnational companies, in the least-developed countries even to get fresh water and sanitation provided, let alone health services, schools and decent housing.

As a result, in despair, they look to Moscow to help them, and in anger, they may demand that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries colleagues in the "Group of 77" developing countries use their oil again as a political weapon — not against the supporters of Israel as in 1973 but against the intransigent countries of the North that are failing to play their part in solving world problems.

Averting Disaster

The North and South, then, have a mutual interest in averting disaster from which neither can emerge unscathed, as well as in working together to promote positive solutions to our common problems. There is no time to be lost. We must act now.

The report of the Brandt Commission (of which I was a member), published recently, sets out detailed proposals; the world has welcomed them. Let the heads of government of the North nations — the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy and Britain — meet at their next meeting (in Venice in June) the first declaration that they want to do serious business with the South over what everybody realizes to be world problems involving us all. That would be a first step toward creating a better world in the next century.

Edward Heath, Britain's Conservative prime minister from June, 1970, to March, 1974, and a Member of Parliament since 1950 — he is now a member of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government — wrote this article for The New York Times.

International Opinion

Portugal: Land Reform Woes

Southern Portugal has been racked by a series of bitter demonstrations against increasingly determined attempts by the right-of-center government to break up the 500 collective farms established — often in conditions of technical illegality — in the aftermath of the revolution.

According to post-revolutionary law, the massive estate should not be restored. Land should be doled out in "reserves" of a reasonable commercial size and worked by those who take charge of them. Instead, absentee landlordism is returning, aided by a tendency to give reserves to each and every member of formerly important families, thus making it possible to rebuild the huge holdings. In addition, capital intensive farming is throwing tens of thousands of peasants out of work.

The Portuguese economy is already in stagnant, inflationary chaos — a legacy of post-revolutionary enthusiasm plus the harsh conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund. The last thing the country needs now is a flood of impoverished, embittered and landless peasants, making for the dole queues of the cities.

— From the Guardian (London).

Letters

Pulling Our Leg?

If Dean Acheson, as his "Letters Among Friends" brings out, "supported Johnson's invasion of the Dominican Republic" (IHT, March 29-30), how are we to square the moral indignation, not to say hysteria, of President Carter and his friends vis a vis the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan with the forthright endorsement of a quite similar act of aggression on the part of such a distinguished figure of the U.S. establishment?

Are we being naive? Is someone pulling our leg?

KARL H. HILLER.

Heidelberg.

'If Only'

In his otherwise perceptive "if only" column (IHT, March 29), James Reston overlooks a fact-of-life which he should understand better than the rest of us. It is that a politician gets his credits for *dealing* with disasters, not for preventing them.

Suppose someone had managed to muzzle Hitler back in the 1930s, thereby saving the world from the horrors that he later caused, what would we think of that someone now? How could we have known what he prevented? Would we now believe anyone who tried to convince us of it? Suppose Jimmy Carter had behaved towards the deposed shah and Iran in a manner which most insiders now believe would have prevented the mess in Iran and the consequent Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. How would his standing in the polls compare with what it now is?

There seems to be no way of gaining popular support in the United States by means of dire predictions. It is a disturbing feature of our democracy that our natural optimism incapacitates us for actions required to forestall disasters. We can only let them happen, then devote our resourcefulness and energies to picking up the pieces.

Let us hope that the particular disasters which now loom ahead on the international gameboard, and which considerations on our domestic gameboard in an election year prevent us from facing, will leave us some pieces to pick up.

MILES COPELAND.

London.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1905

SHANGHAI — A correspondent of the Herald today recounts the story of the Russian rout. "The Russians were demoralized by the destruction of the stores on March 3, at Meturan. Vodka casks were opened with swords and hatchets and the men knelt down to drink the muddy vodka, which was flowing ankle-deep. Some used as goblets the cases of the Japanese shells which fell around them. Firearms were discharged accidentally, and reports that the Japanese were near caused a commotion. But the soldiers soon resumed the orgy, disobeying the officers. Wounded soldiers were lying around and even wounded officers crawled unaided. The soldiers developed *Anglophobist sentiments* dangerous for me."

Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1930

WASHINGTON — The first public official intimation that the hope for a five-power naval treaty has faded into the background was given by Acting Secretary of State Cotton today. "The delegates are obviously making plans for a three-power pact," he said. M. Briand, French prime minister, will return to London today to tell Mr. MacDonald that France considers a five-power agreement utterly impossible, and that a four-power agreement without Italy is also undesirable in the interests of international peaceful relationships. It is learned from a reliable source that France is gravely concerned that Great Britain may lose interest in the European concert of powers.

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In our 84th year in London The Morgan Bank has a new House

At Morgan Guaranty Trust Company's new London home are Alfred M. Vinton Jr., vice president and general manager of the bank's offices in London, left, and Neil D. Christman, senior vice president, British Isles and Scandinavia.

Beginning this morning, the principal London office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company is in Morgan House, a striking new 21-story building in the heart of the City.

We've moved from 33 Lombard Street, where on March 1, 1897, we opened one of the first overseas branches of an American bank. Morgan House is at 1 Angel Court, between the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. Its distinctive 15-story tower rises from a six-story podium block.

We're proud to be doing business on this site, rich in City tradition. Since 1556 the land has been owned by the Clothworkers' Company, a craft guild. The Clothworkers built and own the building.

Morgan's start in England

Our own roots in London go back quite a way. It was in 1854 when Junius Spencer Morgan joined the merchant banking firm of another American, George Peabody. A few years later Mr. Morgan's son Pierpont founded, as an offshoot of the London house, the New York firm of J.P. Morgan & Co., one of our predecessors.

The Morgan Bank's other forebear, Guaranty Trust Company, started our office in Lombard Street with two people. Today our London staff numbers more than 1,100. (Our International Private Banking office continues at 31 Berkeley Square, and our operations center remains at Stratford.)

Keeping up with growth

Over the years we expanded the Lombard Street quarters several times—and rebuilt them after they were demolished by a direct hit during a 1940 bombing raid. To accommodate our growth in recent years, we leased space in various parts of London. Now, at Morgan House, our services to corporations, financial institutions, and governments are concentrated at one location. They include sterling and Euro-currency lending, project finance, international money management, foreign exchange dealing, international investment management.

One of the highlights of our new home is the foreign exchange dealing room, equipped with what we believe to be the most sophisticated information system yet devised for a financial installation. Each of the 58 dealing positions has instant access by video screen to current market data on all major currencies. Communication with trading rooms in other Morgan offices around the world is continuous.

Looking ahead with London

Morgan House is a statement of our belief in London's continued leadership in international finance. Our 83 years in Lombard Street are a record for an American bank in London. We'd like to surpass that record at Morgan House.

The Morgan Bank

Wife, Son Move Up

Ceausescu Clan Dominates Top Positions in Romania

BELGRADE, April 7 (WP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, 62, recently acted to consolidate his power by naming his wife, Elena, first deputy premier and his son, Nicu, secretary of the Grand National Assembly. The appointments came as no surprise.

Nepotism is not unknown elsewhere in the Communist world. In Bulgaria, President Todor Zhivkov's daughter, Ludmilla, is an influential member of the Politburo with responsibility for culture. The wife of Albanian ruler Enver Hoxha is in charge of propaganda. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's son, Yuri, is first deputy minister of foreign trade. The son of North Korean ruler Kim Il Sung is apparently being groomed for the succession.

But Romania is unique for the number of relatives that the ruler has elevated to important posts. Membership in the Ceausescu clan is the quickest way to reach the top.

Establishing exactly who belongs to the clan is difficult, since many are members by marriage and official Romanian biographies do not give details of wives or husbands. Western experts believe that at least several dozen key positions are occupied by Ceausescu relatives.

Besides being head of state, Mr. Ceausescu, who came to power in 1965, heads the Communist Party and commands the armed forces. The cares of office have taken their toll; heavy lines under his eyes have to be meticulously touched over in official photographs. His style of rule is energetic and highly personal: He insists on making all important decisions himself, and he harangues senior officials, factory workers and the public for hours on end.

Personality number two is unquestionably Elena, 61. In addition to her new post, she is a member of the party's policy-making permanent bureau in charge of cadre policy, with day-to-day control over promotions and dismissals. A chemical engineer by training, she is also chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology, a Cabinet-level post.

Stiffly handsome, Elena has acquired a personality cult of her own. Poets have dubbed her "the most just woman on earth" and "the legendary mother from the fairy tales of our childhood." Western analysts believe that her husband relies heavily on her.

"Whatever the official press says, she is hardly a scientist of genius. But, compared to Ceausescu himself, who had a peasant upbringing, she has the stronger education and also probably the stronger personality. She is developing a power base of her own and has good political judgment," a diplomat commented in Bucharest.

Son Nicu, 27, is rapidly emerging as Romania's crown prince. Once a playboy who liked to be seen around Bucharest driving fast cars in the company of beautiful women, he has now set his sights on a political career. He heads the Communist Youth League. A few months ago he was elected an alternate member of the party Central Committee. He has gone on important missions abroad on his father's behalf.

Mr. Ceausescu's brothers Ilie, Ion and Marin hold key positions in the ministries of defense, agriculture, and foreign affairs. One circle further out, brother-in-law Ilie Verdet (married to sister Regina) is premier. Mr. Verdet's predecessor, Manea Manescu, is married to Mr. Ceausescu's other sister, Maria.

Further out still, Deputy Premier Cornel Burtica is married to a niece of Mr. Ceausescu. Pavel Niculescu, a leading member of the permanent bureau, is thought to be the father-in-law of Mr. Ceausescu's other son, Valentin, who is himself a senior official at Romania's nuclear research center. Elena's brother Gheorghe Petrescu has been a full Central Committee member for 15 years and has held a succession of important posts.

The benefits of association with Mr. Ceausescu extend to his home village of Scornicesti in southern Romania. Peasants in the area have been acclaimed the most productive in the country, while the local football team is depicted as a shining example of good sportsmanship.

The most common justification advanced by Romanian officials for the Ceausescu personality cult is the country's tradition of strong leaders. Mr. Ceausescu is often compared with medieval Romanian kings like Michael the Brave or Vlad Tepes (better known as Vlad Dracula), who refused to bow to foreign domination.

Associated Press

Manabu Itano, center, former president of Japan's overseas telephone and telegram corporation, is escorted into Tokyo police headquarters after he was arrested on charges of converting $76,000 in corporate funds for his personal and family use.

Arrest Hints at Corruption In Japanese Government

By Henry Scott Stokes

TOKYO, April 7 (NYT) — The arrest over the weekend of the former top executive of a giant government-controlled telecommunications corporation marks a climax in six months of police investigations of a scandal that implies widespread corruption in Japanese government and political parties, notably the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

Police arrested Manabu Itano, 69, and charged him with using $76,000 from the Kokusai Denshin Denwa corporation to buy, for personal and family use, items including silk kimonos and diamonds, precious boards for go (a Japanese game resembling chess), lacquer ware, ceramics and paintings.

Mr. Itano is at the center of a scandal that has filled Japanese newspapers since he resigned in November — with two suicides by his associates, four arrests, including those of two government officials, and reports of bribing of Cabinet ministers.

The affair, which is one of a succession of recent scandals involving big business, the ruling party and the bureaucracy in recent years, comes as Mr. Ohira prepares for general elections in July. The Liberal Democrats will be defending a majority of one seat in the 252-seat House of Councillors, the upper house in Japan's bicameral legislature. The ruling party, which is broadly conservative, has dominated Japanese politics since its formation in 1955, but its monopoly on power is slowly ebbing.

'Vast Sums'

"Lobbyists with vast sums of money evidently bought the favors of politicians and bureaucrats," commented the authoritative newspaper, the Asahi Shimbun. "The lengthy rule of the Liberal Democratic Party allowed this practice to grow and flourish."

The charges against Mr. Itano are limited. He is alleged to have converted funds of his former corporation, which has 6,000 employees and controls all international telex, telephone and telegram communications in Japan, for personal use, authorizing his wife to make family purchases with company funds.

But the other arrests and the two suicides point to massive infractions of the law, for which the executive, a former official of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, is not so far held formally answerable.

Japanese newspapers reported today that Mr. Itano allegedly bribed Yasuji Hattori with $11,500 in May, 1978, when Mr. Hattori was minister of posts.

Lobbyists for the Kokusai Denshin Denwa, whose chief executive is appointed by the government, reportedly spread corporate largesse far and wide in the ministry, which is supposed to control the corporation, and in political parties, to prevent the government from lowering the corporation's monopoly tariffs.

The largesse reportedly included:

- Foreign trips for ministry officials, such as Kiyotake Matsui and Hidemi Hidaka, who were arrested last month on charges that they accepted expense-free tours of Europe in 1977, supposedly to study postal management, but during which they went to bullfights in Spain and shopped for leather goods in Italy.
- Expense-account entertainment in Tokyo's bars and geisha parlors and gifts for politicians and officials estimated to have cost the telecommunications corporation $19 million over the last three years. Some of these gifts allegedly were smuggled in through Tokyo's international airport at Narita by corporation officials after shopping sprees in London, Paris and Milan.

Customs officials at Narita caught Mr. Itano's right-hand man, Yoichi Sato, and two others allegedly attempting to smuggle through cases containing $16,000 worth of watches and other items last Oct. 1 and 2. Mr. Sato was arrested late in February on embezzlement charges.

Hisao Ishino, a Socialist parliamentarian and chairman of the House of Representatives communications committee until last year, reportedly admitted that he received — and then returned when he realized their value — gift coupons worth $11,500 from Kokusai Denshin Denwa in September just before general elections.

The suicides were Kiyokuni Yamaguchi, who hanged himself at home in Tokyo on Jan. 24, and Shigesada Yasuda, who threw himself under a train in Kawasaki on Feb. 6 after he was questioned by police. Mr. Yasuda's wife Shizue said that Mr. Itano and Mr. Sato had tried to put responsibility for the entire scandal on her husband, an accounts executive.

Leftists in Bogota Release 3 More Embassy Captives

BOGOTA, April 7 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas yesterday released three more hostages from the Dominican Republic Embassy, but two Colombians among the 20 remaining captives were reported to have rejected freedom because they expect to make money by staying where they are.

The two who reportedly decided to remain are Jorge Guzman, a photographer, and Jorge Valencia, a well-known gate-crasher who published a free, irregularly published paper called Le Monde Diplomatique.

Mr. Guzman, who sold seven rolls of film he took in the embassy for $22,000, anticipates more pictures and more sales. Mr. Valencia, who crashed a reception Feb. 27 at the embassy the day the guerrillas took it over, is reported planning to write a book about the siege.

The 18 other hostages, in their 41st day of captivity, are 13 ambassadors or charges d'affaires, including U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, and five consuls.

After freeing 26 hostages during the first month of the siege, the guerrillas said they would release all nondiplomats during Holy Week because of the Roman Catholic Church's fight for the oppressed in Latin America.

Two were freed on Palm Sunday, two on Holy Thursday and two on Good Friday. Those released yesterday, Easter, were Albert Byfield, the honorary Jamaican consul; Tito Livio Tiburcio, a Dominican, and Guillermo Triana Ayala, a protocol officer of the Colombian Foreign Ministry.

The guerrillas and the government were to hold the 11th negotiating session this afternoon. A government spokesman said that the negotiations "are entering a clearer phase as both parties begin to examine each other's proposed formulas, which have been obtained in writing."

The guerrillas, who are members of Movement 19, or M-19, have given no indication of reducing their demand for the release of 28 jailed leftists in exchange for the hostages. M-19 takes its name from the April 19, 1970, presidential elections, which the guerrillas say was fraudulent.

Although the guerrillas reduced from 311 the number of leftists whose freedom they demanded, the government has maintained that it cannot constitutionally free any of them by executive order because they are held for common crimes, not for their political beliefs.

Informed sources say that the government has made alternate proposals.

One is to transfer the trials of suspected guerrillas, said to number about 300, from military to civilian courts.

The other alternative would be allow scrutiny of military trials for all the jailed guerrillas.

S. African Press Says U.S. Sends Spies to Embassy

JOHANNESBURG, April 7 (UPI) — A front page story yesterday in the Johannesburg Sunday Times said that the United States had packed its embassy in Pretoria with spies to discover whether South Africa was capable of making a nuclear bomb.

The newspaper reported that "a new batch of American spies have arrived in South Africa to try — once again — to learn the country's nuclear secrets." It quoted senior South African intelligence agents as saying that the agents were under constant surveillance but that no major move to expose them was necessary.

The report said that the South Africans became suspicious when Americans with Ph.D's in physics were being appointed to innocent departments at the embassy. There were at least 12 persons under suspicion at the embassy, the report said.

The newspaper also said that an American agent, who unsuccessfully tried to bribe a nuclear scientist, was caught and expelled.

Personalities

Art Shares Life of Fabric Producer

By Susan Heller Anderson

ZURICH (NYT) — When he awakes, the first things Gustav Zumsteg sees are two paintings by Soutine and Matisse, both dated 1915 and oddly similar, hung side by side in his bedroom. A few steps away, the living room and halls are lined with works by Miro, Giacometti, Braque, Leger, Chagall.

Two floors below, the Kronenhalle, one of Zurich's best restaurants, is coming to life. When Zumsteg runs out of walls for paintings, he simply hangs the overflow in the restaurant, owned by his 89-year-old mother and now operated mainly by him.

By 8 a.m., including most Saturdays and Sundays when he is in town, he drives his silver Mercedes-Benz coupe to a glossy modern building on the shore of Lake Zurich, passing the city's most monied residential neighborhood. Here he confronts the task of running Abraham AG, a fabric firm specializing in deluxe goods for the fashion industry and, more recently, luxury fabrics for interiors.

Between the restaurant and Abraham he sandwiches in duties as head of acquisitions for the Zurich Kunsthaus, which boasts one of Europe's finest modern art collections. There are trips to New York four times a year and weekly quickies to France, where he oversees Abraham's activities in Paris and Lyons, but where he mostly keeps in touch with the world of fashion.

From behind a puff of sometimes-less-than-muted horn-blowing, three aspects of his life emerge — the perfectionist businessman-creator whose private life is an enigma even to close friends, the collector whose art has been amassed with a personal vision rather than with an eye to investment, and the host whose love of good food and fine wines is mingled with his pleasure in having shared them with such personalities as James Joyce, who gave him a fountain pen reputed to have seen duty on "Finnegan's Wake," Joan Miro, Friedrich Duerrenmatt, Coco Chanel, Marc Chagall, Thomas Mann and Diana Ross.

Zumsteg's modest childhood was spent in the restaurant bought by his mother, Hulda, and her second husband in 1920. Once a servant and the daughter of a shoemaker in nearby Winterthur, Mrs. Zumsteg expected her son to follow in the business.

"She had such a strong personality that I couldn't grow up alongside her," Zumsteg said. He left home at 15, apprenticing himself to a local silk producer, Ludwig Abraham. "I knew I was meant for this business," he said. "When I was little I went with my mother to the dressmaker and used to collect all the scraps of silk." He is still a toucher, caressing a heavy silk scarf, a fur, a woman's silk-clad arm, a man's back.

'A Bolt of Lightning'

After his apprenticeship he was sent to France, spending part of the war in Lyons and Paris. "There I discovered art," he said. "I took night courses at the Louvre in art history. It was like a bolt of lightning in my life."

In 1943 he was made a partner in the Abraham firm, and began changing it from producing medium-priced goods to the deluxe fabrics it is now known for. He cultivated Paris designers, just getting back on their feet after the war. Chanel and Balenciaga became his friends. Christian Dior was a good customer, and it was at Dior that Zumsteg met Yves Saint Laurent, then a young assistant to the couturier.

Today Zumsteg provides most of Saint Laurent's fabrics for both the haute couture and the pret-a-porter. When Zumsteg comes to call, it is an elaborate ritual. Three or four underlings enter with Vuitton trunks stuffed with precious silks and satins. Saint Laurent sits, pasha-like, amid a growing pile of goods while Zumsteg whispers in his ear. A tiny chihuahua reclines languidly on a piece of brilliant panne velvet. "My collaboration with Yves is the great joy of my career," Zumsteg confided.

Under Zumsteg, Abraham has grown from a $1.7-million firm at the end of the war to a $26-million company. His competitors, primarily Italian, dislike his air of self-satisfaction but concede his talents.

"Zumsteg has an uncanny sense of color, of pattern and of how far couturiers will go. Then he persuades them to go just a bit further," said a leading Italian fabric producer, who asked not to be named.

"There are things in the air and we try to capture them," Zumsteg said. He has created a sumptuous silk with a watered self-pattern that feels like thick cream, which he called "Jacquard Surah." It will wholesale for $80 a yard.

Four years ago he launched a line of decorator fabrics under the label "Zumsteg." Each year 70 to 80 patterns are added, all blending and coordinating in a profusion of florals and colors. "Our biggest problem is taste," he noted. "We have to teach decorators how to use these."

"He has great taste for fabrics and objects of the greatest quality," observed Francois Catroux, the Parisian interior designer who did Zumsteg's Paris townhouse. "It is very understated, strict; nothing has been changed in eight years. One hundred percent Swiss, Zurich-style."

Zumsteg is 63, and the question of his successor is in the air. "I'm working on it," he admitted cautiously. "I'd like to spend more time at the restuarant."

The Kronenhalle is more than simply a restaurant. It is Zurich's unofficial club, the place to see and be seen. Almost every celebrity who has passed through town has eaten there — preferably in the brasserie, the large downstairs room, rather plain with sumptuous table linens, medieval guild symbols on the walls and, of course, Zumsteg's art collection.

When Nureyev danced in Zurich recently, a secretary from the ballet was dispatched each noon to fetch bratwurst from the Kronenhalle. Once when she bought it elsewhere, the dancer complained.

The Kronenhalle is still presided over by Hulda Zumsteg, robust at 89. "Balenciaga designed four basic outfits for her," Zumsteg said. "Each season she has them made in different fabrics and has never worn anything else since." In her Balenciaga and a sensational dragon brooch, the work of Benvenuto Cellini, she calls on each table. Often she is seen downing impressive quantities of red bordeaux, selected on annual trips to the vineyards.

A lifelong bachelor, Zumsteg has given works to the Kunsthaus, which will probably inherit his collection. In his office, as in his home and in the Kronenhalle, he is surrounded by art. Like a proud father showing off his offspring, Zumsteg may have paintings brought to the table for his guests to admire. "I don't think of myself as a collector," he said. "I'm a lover of painting. Each picture is a love story."

This pursuit of beauty is a full-time, solitary occupation. Zumsteg lives alone in Zurich and in Paris. When he is in Zurich, he spends at least one hour a day with his mother. For three weeks each summer he charters a yacht in Greece.

"I've had great loves — I have a passionate nature. But not for the moment," he said wistfully. "My great love is my work."

Collector Gustav Zumsteg, and his mother, Hulda, with some works from his collection.

Dance

Dull 'Metamorphoses'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, April 7 (IHT) — A famous ballerina next to me in the audience at the London Coliseum read the program notes for the new ballet and said that they described her own feelings. The work was about a dancer's life undergoing many metamorphoses: "Yesterday the body felt good, today maybe a little less good," and so on. The ballet was "Metamorphoses," by Geoffrey Cauley, the Bermuda-born chief choreographer at the Teatro Communale, Florence, the first new work commissioned for the London Festival Ballet since John Field's advent as artistic director.

Unfortunately, Cauley's choreographic invention is only partially adequate to his theme, and not at all to the emotional feeling of his chosen music, the "Metamorphosen" for 23 solo strings by Richard Strauss, a sustained minor-key lamentation that runs an almost seamless course of nearly 30 minutes. Even Strauss, faced in 1945 with the destruction of the theatrical world in the aftermath of war, ran out of musical steam about two-thirds through his threnody. Cauley's head of choreographic steam lost even sooner in narcissistic contemplation.

He shows us the lovely Patricia Ruanne, in fleshings of sculptured nudity, pondering her vocation in a dance studio. It is peopled by other females in long skirts whom she thinks more elegant, more supple than she is. They are joined by muscular men, naked to the waist, one of whom looks a promising partner for the girl herself, and they dance sinuously together. But that's it. The ballet repeats itself, except that the next time around the girl ignores the man and is left alone, still pondering.

It seemed odd to program this with another dance-studio setting, Harald Lander's famous "Etudes" (1948), where excitement builds and explodes and where, this time, Andria Hall stakes a compelling claim to ballerina status.

* * *

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, on tour at Birmingham this week and Bournemouth next week, has acquired a new ballet, "Day Into Night," from Michael Corder, who rejoined the company as a dancer after a year with the Dutch National Ballet. His choreographic skill is evident in the craftsmanship he applies to the dancers, but his imagination is in need of firmer direction and guidance.

There is an attractive thread of invention in the new ballet, although encumbered by an allegorical theme that makes it look unnecessarily dated: sun and moon and "the contrasting effects of the two forces on Earth's daily cycle," as the program puts it. Not only is there nothing of the sort vouchsafed in the dancing, but the designs by Lazaro Prince — dancers in orange, moon dancers in white and blue, Earth dancers in brown — impart only a sense of cosmetic cuteness to the conception.

Otherwise it attractively matches a cheerful score by Martinu, the "Sinfonietta La Jolla," and it presents the dancers to advantage. The middle movement becomes a double pas de deux (ostensibly the light and dark sides of the moon) that has the best choreography in its alternations of unison and mirror images between the two pairs of dancers. Maina Gielgud, Barbieri and June Highwood, with their partners, gave this more personality than the rest. Any signs of encouraging new choreographic talent on the part of classical ballet companies are rare enough to be welcomed as a future investment.

Opera

Sutherland Still Thrills

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 7 (IHT) — When Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was first given in Milan in 1833, Henriette Meric-Lalande, the prima donna, refused to make her first entrance masked, as the stage directions require, fearing that the audience might fail to recognize her.

No such problem was conceivable in the Royal Opera's new production of "Lucrezia Borgia" at Covent Garden, for Joan Sutherland is here the mellifluous dispenser of those lethal Borgia martinis, and she would be instantly recognizable even more heavily masked than she is.

There was further trouble at that first Milan production when Meric-Lalande insisted on a final brilliant cabaletta to be sung as she contemplates the body of the adored bastard son she has just unwittingly poisoned. Donizetti thought it inappropriate to the dramatic situation, but he finally gave in and wrote one. Dame Joan sides with Meric-Lalande, and sings it — thrillingly, ending on a glorious high E-flat. At this distance in time, Donizetti would appear to have been taking his opera, based on a drama by Victor Hugo, too seriously. As drama, it is hardly to be taken seriously at all. But as a vehicle for fine singers, it is a feast for the ear and in John Copley's vivid low-budget staging, with sets and costumes ingeniously cannibalized from other productions, a feast for the eye, too.

Maternal Overtones

The center of attraction is, of course, Dame Joan, her voice in splendid shape, if even darker and more veiled than formerly, and the maternal overtones make Lucrezia an exceptionally congenial role for one of her age and vocal characteristics. That she is, as she always has been, more a presence than an actress is no handicap in this dramatic farrago; rather, the contrary.

She is stylishly partnered by Alfredo Kraus, for whom Richard Bonynge, her husband and conductor, has unearthed an exciting aria added to the opera by Donizetti for the Russian tenor Michael Ivanoff.

There is splendid singing lower in the scale, too, by Stafford Dean as Lucrezia's d'Este husband, and by Anne Howells in the trouser role of Maffio Orsini, although Miss Howells lacks the dark low tones required to give the role an appropriately masculine flavor.

A live telecast of this production from Covent Garden on BBC-2 recently offered further evidence of the superiority of the theater — and an actual performance before an audience — over the studio in televising opera.

China to Exhibit Fossils

PEKING, April 7 (UPI) — China will exhibit fossils of Peking man in Japan for seven months starting July 5. The government news agency said an agreement to exhibit the Pleistocene-epoch fossils outside China for the first time was signed late last week.

Music

Here's Listing of Festivals — Part 2

PARIS (IHT) — Following is the second part of a list of 1980 European music and arts festivals, with program highlights, dates, and addresses where more detailed information may be sought. The listing will be continued next Tuesday.

* * *

Vienna (May 17-June 22): This year's theme is "Big City in a Small State," Vienna between the wars. The festival productions in the historic Theater an der Wien include the world premiere of "Jess Hochzeit," an opera by Gottfried von Einem; and a production of Ernst Krenek's "Johnny spielt auf," to mark the composer's 80th birthday. The State Opera is refurbishing its production of "Tristan und Isolde," and the Vienna Chamber Opera plans a double bill of works by Bohuslav Martinu. A lavish concert program in the Musikverein opens with the Berlin Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan and continues with outstanding orchestras, conductors and soloists. As usual, virtually every theater in town plans new productions, and works by Robert Musil, Hermann Bahr, Karl Kraus, Ondoen von Horvath and other Austrian writers and dramatists head the bill of fare. An Austrian film retrospective and numerous exhibitions and symposiums will carry out the festival theme. (Wiener Festwochen, 7 Friedrichstrasse, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.)

* * *

Bergen (May 21-June 4): The opening concert will be the Grieg/Ibsen "Peer Gynt," and concerts in the homes of Edvard Grieg and Ole Bull are familiar features. Visitors include the Warsaw Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra, the Monteverdi Choir and English Baroque Soloists, the Rotterdam Philharmonic, the Philadelphia String Quartet and the St. Olaf College Choir. Theater includes works of Holberg, Tolstoy, Beckett and Molière. (Bergen International Festival, P.O. Box 183, 5001 Bergen, Norway.)

* * *

Bath (May 23-June 8): There is the usual range from ancient music to contemporary, with the Melos Quartet of Stuttgart, the Academy of Ancient Music, the Royal Northern College of Music Opera with Paisiello's "The Barber of Seville," the Beaux Arts Trio of New York, the Contemporary Dance Company and the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra. Works by Brian Ferneyhough, Frederic Rzewski and Elliott Carter will have British premieres, and the festival has commissioned pieces from John Casken and Vasco Wellenkamp. (Bath Festival Office, Linley House, 1 Pierrepont Place, BA1 1JY Bath, England.)

Glyndebourne (May 27-Aug. 11): This year's season of opera at a country estate features new productions of Mozart's "The Abduction From the Seraglio," conducted by Gustav Kuhn; and Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," conducted by Bernard Haitink with Rachel Yakar and Elizabeth Harwood sharing the role of the Marschallin. Returning from previous seasons are Verdi's "Falstaff," with Renato Capecchi in the title part; Haydn's "La Fedelta Premiata"; Mozart's "The Magic Flute." (Glyndebourne Festival Opera, Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex, England.)

* * *

Zurich (May 30-July 3): The Zurich opera plans a new production of "Tristan und Isolde," with Hildegard Behrens and Jon Vickers undertaking the title parts, as well as productions from its repertory that will include its noted Monteverdi cycle. The Tonhalle Orchestra, conducted by Edo de Waart, Leinsdorf, Gerd Albrecht and Karl Bohm will be joined by the NHK Symphony of Tokyo in the concert program. Schauspielhaus repertory will include studies by Labiche and Goldoni, and selections range from Ernst Ludwig Kirchner to the Kunsthaus to "Greetings From New York," a postcard show in the Kunstgewerbemuseum. (Internationale Festwochen, Postfach, CH-8023 Zurich, Switzerland.)

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International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

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BONNE FOURCHETTE 320 Rue St.-Honoré. 260.45.27. Closed Saturday. Gastronomic menu. Extensive choice. Business lunch. Dinner.

LE CONGRES Porte Maillot, 80 Ave. de la Gde.-Armée. 574.17.24. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice meats. Sea food. Air-conditioned.

GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Rosiers. 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches, pastrami, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place du Tertre 606.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Wide choice of specialties. Terrine of fresh foie gras.

MOISSON DU CIEL 1 rue Quincampoix (Beaubourg) 272.27.55. Closed Monday. Vietnamese specialties. Menu F. 48 net & "à la carte".

ST-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT 123, av. de Wagram. 227-61.50. Business lunch, dinners, suppers daily. Menu Fr. 96 net & "à la carte".

PARIS - LEFT BANK

LA COUPOLE 102 Bld. du Montparnasse. 320.14.20. Brasserie, Restaurant, Dancing, American Bar. Open till 2 a.m., every day. Parking.

ROTISSERIE DE L'ABBAYE 22 Rue Jacob. 326.36.26. Closed Sunday. Dinner-show. XIIIth cent. setting.

SAVOYARD 16 Rue des 4 Vents. 326.20.30. Business lunch 50 to 100 covert. Specialty: Raclette, fondue, fish. Closed Monday.

SWITZERLAND

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INVITATION

Henry BEISSEL

reads from his work in progress

"Cantos North"

an epic on Canada and from other works (in English).

Arlette Francière, translator of H. Beissel's poems, will participate.

Wednesday April 9 at 8.30 p.m.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, April 8, 1980

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Singapore Joins Global Bank Network

SINGAPORE, April 7 (Reuters) — Singapore took another step today oward establishing itself as a major world business center by linking up ith an international financial-communications network.

Known as the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommuniation or 'Swift', the network directly links 750 banks in 26 countries for e purpose of fast and secure international banking operations. Initially, 2 financial institutions in Singapore, including the country's central bank, ave joined the system, which spans money centers in the United States, urope and Asia.

Banks in Hong Kong are already participating in Swift while Tokyo is xpected to link up in the first quarter of next year. The system handles the ettlement of interbank payments, documentary credits, statements of acount and confirmation of deposits.

GT&E to Take Loss on Foreign Subsidiaries

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7 — General Telephone & Electronics said it ill take a charge against first-quarter earnings of $85 million as the result f a decision to sell two overseas businesses and write down others.

The company said it has signed a contract to sell the entertainment roducts businesses of its SABA West German subsidiary and its Videon rench subsidiary to Thomson-Brandt of France for undisclosed terms.

As a result, GTE said it will take a loss against first-quarter results and ie company will also provide a reserve to write down other entertainment roducts businesses outside the United States to net realizable value, for a otal charge of $85 million.

Venezuelan Oil Exports Drop in 1st Quarter

CARACAS, April 7 — Exports of Venezuelan crude oil averaged 1.75 illion barrels a day in the first three months of 1980, compared with 2.03 illion barrels for the whole of 1979, the Energy Ministry said. Production p to March 30 was an average 2.16 million barrels a day, compared with 2.36 million for all of 1979, the ministry said.

Qatar Reportedly Makes Large Gas Find

TOKYO, April 7 (UPI) — The Gulf nation of Qatar has located what ay be the world's largest natural gas field, Kyodo news service said oday. Managing Director Ali Mohammed Jaidah of the Qatar General etroleum said 150 trillion cubic feet (38 trillion cubic meters) of natural as is expected to be recovered from the field, the agency reported. Mr. aidah is attending the international liquefied natural gas conference in yoto.

Sun Co. Makes Offer for Seagram's Holdings

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — Sun Oil Co., the U.S.'s 10th-largest oil ompany, said today that it was offering $2.3 billion in cash and floating-ate notes for substantially all the U.S. oil and gas properties owned by a ivision of The Seagram Co. of Montreal.

The properties are owned by Texas Pacific Oil Co., a Dallas-based subsiary of the world's largest liquor distiller, and are mainly in Texas and klahoma, said Kurt Van Vladren, Sun's director of corporate public relaions.

Seagram said in a statement that it would consider the offer carefully, nd would consider any other offer received. Although other companies ave expressed an interest in the oil and gas holdings, no other bids have een made, Seagram said.

Volkswagen of America Raising Prices

DETROIT, April7 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagen of America said it is raising uggested retail prices on its cars an average of 3.5 percent for average miped models. Volkswagen said the sales weighted price increases that ent into effect last Saturday averaged 3.2 percent on domestically built abbit cars and pickup trucks and 4.3 percent on imported units.

Volkswagen also said the suggested base price for its soon-to-be-introced Jetta model were set at $7,650 for two-door models and $7,870 for ur-door models.

Emminger Says Dollar Is Overvalued

HAMBURG, April 7 (AP-DJ)— The former West German central bank ef was quoted over the weekend as saying that the dollar is overvalued should drop about 20 pfennigs to 1.70 Deutsche marks or below.

If the Carter administration is unable to get inflation under control, the of the dollar will soon come to an end," the Hamburg-based weekly ispaper Bild am Sonntag quoted Otmar Emminger as saying.

Mr. Emminger, who retired earlier this year, does not expect the dollar climb beyond 2 marks "but if this should happen, it will not remain re for long," the paper quoted him as saying.

According to Bild, Mr. Emminger, who closely watched foreign currenfrom leading Bundesbank positions for 30 years, gave these reasons for predictions: "First: I anticipate an economic recession in the U.S.A. result will be less American demand for raw materials. Secondly: The ing dollar will be slowed down. Then the mark will become more ensive again and our imports will be cheaper."

Bronfman Brothers Ready for Battle Over Canada's Noranda

TORONTO (NYT) — A battle by Bronfman interests for control of one of Canada's largest companies, Noranda Mines Ltd., could erupt at any time, according to knowledgeable analysts here.

Noranda, based in Toronto, ranks among Canada's top 20 companies in profits, revenues and assets, and current high prices for natural resources have made the company attractive. The stock market's valuation of Noranda's outstanding shares now is about $2.5 billion in Canadian currency.(A Canadian dollar is worth about 85 cents in United States currency.)

In addition to its extensive copper, potash and other mining activities, Noranda holds major interests in dozens of other Canadian companies, including Placer Development, Canada Wire and Cable, Brenda Mines, Kerr Addison Mines, Gibraltar Mines, Craigmont Mines, Brunswick Mining, Fraser Inc., Pamour Porcupine, BC Forrest Products and the Canadian Hunter Petroleum Exploration Co.

It is not surprising then that Noranda has attracted the attention of Peter and Edward Bronfman — the big corporate game hunters who emerged as winners in last year's battle for control of Brascan Ltd.

Through Brascan, the Toronto-based Bronfman brothers — cousins of Charles and Edgar of the Seagram whiskey company — paid $260 million in October for what was then 16 percent of Noranda, a large minority interest in a company whose shares are widely distributed. And last week, the president of Brascan, J. Trevor Eyton, said the company was prepared to spend up to $200 million more to increase its stake in Noranda to about 20 percent.

Noranda, headed by its president, Alf Powis, responded coolly to the Bronfmans' October purchase.

Noranda initiated a series of controversial defensive maneuvers that could, when completed, dilute Brascan's interest to about 14 percent, while putting more than 20 percent of Noranda stock into Zinor Holdings Ltd., a company set up by Noranda subsidiaries and affiliates.

Last week, Mr. Powis threw the Bronfmans another curve by announcing that Noranda was making a $240 million bid for the MacLaren Power and Paper Co., based in Quebec. The MacLaren bid involves a possible share exchange that would further dilute Brascan's holdings of Noranda.

In addition, Noranda directors have twice turned down requests for Brascan representation on the Noranda board, and have ignored requests for the dismantling of Zinor.

Noranda's bid for MacLaren, coming in the midst of Brascan's overtures to Noranda's shareholders, recalls the bitter takeover battle involving Edward and Peter Bronfman. When the Bronfmans, through their two-thirds-owned Edper Equities Ltd., were seeking control of Brascan last year, Brascan officials attempted to fend them off by announcing their intention to take over the F.W. Woolworth Co.

"Sure, it reminds me of last year," said Mr. Eyton, who masterminded the Bronfman strategy. "It reminds me of every acquisition I can recall where management took action to fend off a bid with little regard for the rights of the company's shareholders."

Ridiculous Comparison

Mr. Powis calls such a comparison ridiculous. "Brascan wanted to use all its cash and borrowing power to buy an unrelated business," he said. His company's bid for MacLaren, he added, "is vastly different in scale and it fits so well you might say it's a marriage made in heaven."

Mr. Powis insists that Noranda's bid for MacLaren was simply in the best interests of Noranda shareholders and not a reaction to the Brascan overtures.

Mr. Eyton said that had Noranda offered a resolution of the Zinor question, "we'd have quite a different attitude to their bid for MacLaren." He added, "MacLaren is an excellent company."

Mr. Powis said his company's recent financing through Zinor would help fund the cash portion of the MacLaren takeover bid. He said that he expected about half of MacLaren's shareholders to choose Noranda stocks rather than cash.

Brascan's only response to Noranda's maneuvers so far has been a war of words waged mainly through the news media. In fact, Mr. Powis said he had not spoken directly with Brascan officials since early this month. "We communicate by press releases," he said.

However, many persons on Toronto's Bay Street expect cash-rich Brascan and its allies to start fighting back in earnest soon, unleashing the Bronfman bankroll in an all-out bid to add Noranda to their empire.

NYSE Prices Plummet in A Slow Day

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — Investors, concerned about high interest rates and the continuing Iranian crisis, sent stock prices plummeting along a broad front in light trading on The New York Stock Exchange today before the announcement by President Carter that the United States was breaking off relations with Iran.

At around 3 P.M. EST, the Dow Jones industrial average, a 3.67-point loser last Thursday, was off 14.59 points to 769.53 around 3 p.m. EST.

The market, closed for Good Friday, was being hurt by lack of credit, analysts said. Declines led advances, 1,183 to 332, among the 1,833 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

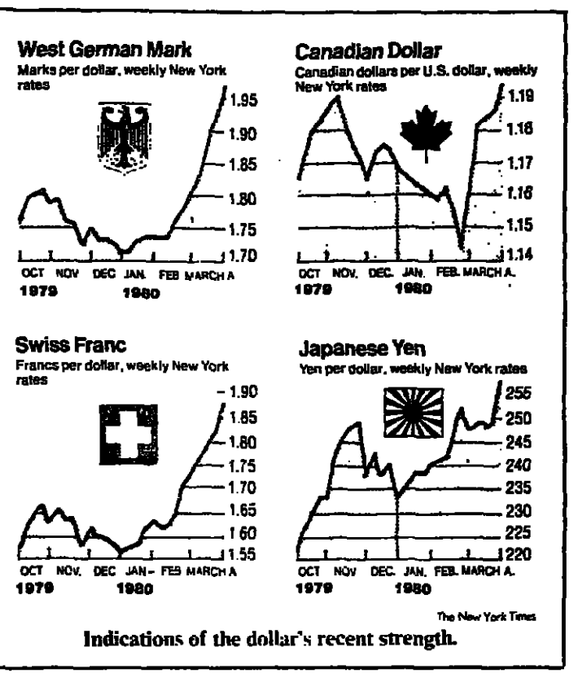
Five-Hour Volume

The five-hour NYSE volume amounted to about 24.5 million shares, compared with 24.1 million shares traded during the corresponding period Thursday, the slowest session of the year.

At 3 P.M. it was unclear how the President's announcement that frozen Iranian assets may be used to pay off claims of corporations and hostages against the Iranian government would affect closing prices.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said the prices skidded at the outset because brokers were making calls for more cash in customer accounts. Often this results in the selling of stock in the account.

The Federal Reserve has tightened and restricted credit the last several months in a so-far unsuccessful effort to control inflation. The policies have pushed interest rates to record highs. The prime rate jumped to 20 percent last week.



Indications of the dollar's recent strength.

Murdoch's Jetliner Loans Quickly Set by Ex-Im Bank

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The Export-Import Bank acted twice as quickly as usual to approve $290 million in low-interest loans to an airline controlled by newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch, despite reservations by the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Board, published reports said yesterday.

The New York Times and The Washington Star reported that the loans were approved a week after Mr. Murdoch had lunch with President Carter at the White House on Feb. 19, which was the day Mr. Murdoch presented the formal applications directly to Ex-Im Bank President John Moore Jr. The New York Post, which is owned by Mr. Murdoch, endorsed President Carter for re-election three days after the luncheon occurred.

The Senate Banking Committee is investigating whether the loan terms to finance the sale of 18 Boeing jets were preferential and whether the agreement was influenced by the White House luncheon.

'No Connection'

The White House, Mr. Murdoch and the Ex-Im Bank told the newspapers that there was no connection between the events, and that the loan was not discussed at the luncheon. Mr. Murdoch's publicist, Howard Rubenstein, said the purpose of the lunch was to discuss several political issues to see if Mr. Murdoch wanted to endorse the president in the March 25 New York primary.

The bank made a preliminary commitment Feb. 28 to lend Ansett Transportation Industries $206 million at 8 percent interest for 85 percent of the purchase price of five wide-bodied Boeing 767s, according to the reports. The bank also committed itself to an 8.375 percent rate for $34.5 million for 50 percent of the price of four Boeing 747s and an 8.4 percent interest-rate loan for 40 percent of the price of nine Boeing 737s.

Mr. Murdoch reportedly won control of the company last year.

The Ex-Im Bank is a U.S. government agency that encourages U.S. export sales by arranging loans to finance them.

The Times and The Star reported that the Treasury Department had recommended a 9.25 percent interest-rate loan to the airline. At that interest, the airline would have ended up paying about $13.5 million more in interest, The Star said.

The Star also said the preliminary loan commitment was approved in nine days, although it usually takes about 20 days to process an application. Transcripts of the bank's two meetings to consider the loan show it was approved without the usual backup data on either the tranaction or the company, The Star said.

Mr. Murdoch orginally sought a $657 million loan at 8 percent interest for Ansett to buy 25 Boeing jets.

Mr. Moore said one reason the application was approved more quickly than usual was because Mr. Murdoch had told the bank that it had to act by Feb. 29 or the airline would purchase wide-bodied jets from the European consortium that makes the popular Airbus.

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time a month before the United States makes a similar shift, the International Herald Tribune is temporarily unable, starting today, to publish the closing U.S. stock prices.

The current seven-hour time difference will last one month. The IHT provides the closing prices during the rest of the year.

However, today, because of technical problems, NYSE prices are not available.

Markets Closed

Financial markets in all of Western Europe were closed yesterday for Easter Monday.

Strong Dollar Is Troubling For U.S. Trading Partners

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 7 (NYT) — In a famous prediction, Montague Norman, a celebrated governor of the Bank of England in the interwar period, once said that a 10 percent interest rate would "draw money from the moon."

America's record rates — the yield on three-month Treasury bills at this week's auction, for instance, was 15.037 percent — may not have pulled in much lunar cash so far. But the high U.S. yields are attracting money from just about everywhere else, causing turmoil on world currency markets and creating fresh headaches for many of Washington's trading partners.

From being the sick man of the international monetary system, the dollar has been transformed into one of the system's most robust members within a few weeks.

But as the West German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen sag in value, governments that only a few months ago bitterly criticized President Carter for letting the dollar slide are now complaining that a strong dollar has inconveniences, too.

For countries that pay in dollars for their oil and other imported minerals, the stronger dollar means a higher import bill just when their overriding economic priority, like America's, is to tame inflation. Japanese import prices are now 76 percent above last year's levels, West Germany's are up 25 percent and Switzerland's 39 percent, promising more inflation.

Dumping Dollars

So America's principal trading partners are struggling to curb the dollar's climb. They are dumping dollars from their reserves onto the currency markets and raising interest rates in an attempt to bring home fleeing funds and strengthen their own currencies, even though this threatens to push the world into what has been aptly termed "a usurers' recession."

As Peter Oppenheimer, an economics lecturer at Oxford University, put it, "Paradoxically, America's inflation war now threatens Europe's, and the result may be more of a recession all round."

The dollar, which at the start of the year was only worth four French francs, can now be sold for 4.525 francs. It has also risen to 1.9625 marks from 1.7 a short time ago and to 1.862 Swiss francs from 1.5 francs last year.

Whether U.S. interest rates have peaked and the dollar will strengthen further are uppermost in the minds of European bankers and finance ministers. Since few believed United States rates would go so high so fast, there is widespread reluctance to make firm predictions. But the general view is that the dollar's popularity is nearing its peak.

"It can't be far away now," said Hans J. Mast, chief economist at the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich. "So we think the yields on some long-term United States bonds are becoming attractive."

Paul King of the London-based foreign-exchange forecasting service, Forex, said, "A further substantial dollar rise seems unlikely."

But many European bankers suggest the dollar will stabilize at its current rates only at the expense of a further twist in the international interest-rate war that has been under way all year.

French bankers confidently predict that the West German Central Bank will act to raise interest rates when it meets on April 11. And the Japanese government is said to be planning a new package to bolster the yen by drawing home funds from Wall Street.

The strong dollar has also forced many countries to revise cherished economic beliefs and has made a number of international problems seem less pressing, officials and bankers report.

Besides selling dollars from their reserves and increasing interest rates, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan have overcome their past reluctance to see their currencies widely used for international trading and held in other countries' reserves. Barriers that these nations raised two years ago to halt an inflationary tide of dollars have been dismantled. And all three are now asking the oil-exporting nations to invest their reserves in marks, Swiss francs and yen to keep those currencies more buoyant on the market.

Meanwhile, the oil exporters, which last year used the dollar's weakness to justify raising prices, can no longer make this argument, as the Saudi Finance Minister, Muhammad Ali Abdul-Khail, noted in Washington last week. The threat of a flight from dollars by disillusioned central banks has also receded for the moment.

IMF Safety Net

Officials still expect finance ministers to endorse the proposed new International Monetary Fund safety net to protect the dollar against such a flight, when they meet in Hamburg on April 25. But this so-called substitution account, which would enable the IMF to buy dollars that might otherwise be dumped on the market, is described as "less urgent" now that Washington is vigorously tackling its inflation problems.

But the dollar's strength is also storing up future economic problems, officials say. Its strength and the relative weakness of other currencies mean that U.S. goods are becoming less competitive on world markets, while those of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland are becoming more attractive.

According to a calculation by Forex, the forecasting service, U.S. industry has become nearly 7 percent less competitive internationally so far this year because of the dollar's strength and high inflation.

Japan Moves Cautiously on Saudi Project

By Henry Scott Stokes

TOKYO, April 7(NYT) — Faced h a pressing need for crude oil d an inability to develop alternate energy sources quickly, Japan is oving cautiously ahead with a $2 lion joint petrochemical project the Jubail region of Saudi Arabia, its main source of imported oil.

Ten years after the Saudis approached the Mitsubishi group — lieved to be the world's largest nglomerate of industrial, financial and trading concerns — with a oposal for the project, the Mitsubishi Corp., acting as negotiator for e group, last week agreed to a 0-million study, to be jointly nded with the Saudi government. e signatories were the Saudi Basic Industries Corp. and the Saudi trochemicals Development Co., a panese entity.

"This is the biggest economic coeration agreement between Japan d Saudi Arabia," said Tazio nasatabe, spokesman for the Japase Foreign Ministry. "And the overnment feels the realization of is project is vitally important."

Sabic, as Saudi Basic Industries is town, is owned by the Saudi Govnment and steers industrial develment in the kingdom. Saudi trochemicals is a consortium rmed in 1979 of 54 Japanese conms: 15 Mitsubishi companies, 13 companies, nine power compaes, 11 petrochemical companies, ur banks and two gas companies.

The financial exposure of Mitsubishi and the Japanese government minimal so far, just a half share of the $10 million feasibility study. It is believed the Japanese felt compelled to go this far only after major U.S. and international companies had become deeply committed in the kingdom.

The Japanese government and the business community alike believe that their country must not be left behind in promoting relations with Saudi Arabia, supplier of 28.4 percent of Japan's oil last year.

Mitsubishi executives declined to comment officially on the Jubail project, whose centerpiece is a catalytic cracker intended to turn out 450,000 tons of ethylene gas a year. It is one of half a dozen Sabic-promoted projects to raise Saudi ethylene output to 1.6 million tons a year by the mid-1980's, according to Abdul Aziz al-Zamil, managing director of Sabic.

The incentive for Japan is that Saudi Arabia will furnish a "bonus" of up to 200,000 barrels a day of crude oil to Japan, according to industrial sources here who asked not to be identified. Mr. Zamil declined at a news conference here to say how the amount of oil Japan receives will be determined.

Interviews and talks with oil executives, industrialists and trading company officials suggest that Japan, in general, and the Mitsubishi group, in particular, approaches the Saudi commitment with caution.

A similar venture with Iran has proved hugely troublesome to the group's main rival, Mitsui, another giant conglomerate. Its $3.5 billion joint petrochemical complex was disrupted by the Iranian revolution, and Mitsui, a full partner with the Iranian government is believed to be carrying a daily interest burden of about $387,000.

But whereas Mitsui carried 50 percent of the risk in Iran, Mitsubishi has held Japanese corporate commitment to only 7.5 percent of potential capital cost spread among 54 companies. The Japanese government will take another 7.5 percent — making this a "national project" — and the rest of the funding will come from Saudi Arabia. Even these commitments will be made only after the feasibility study is approved, which will take another year.

Saudis, Shell in Agreement

BAHRAIN, April 2 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia's state oil organization Petromin said today it had signed an agreement with the Royal Dutch-Shell group on building an oil refinery in the kingdom's eastern provinces. The plant in the Jubail region would be able to refine 250,000 barrels of crude oil a day and would cost more than the $1 billion originally forecast, Petromin said.

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 4, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	lt.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam					Closed				
Brussels (a)					Closed				
Frankfurt					Closed				
Milan (b)									
Paris	907.95	1,936.40	461.00	208.61	—	422.50	28.84	486.00	149.98
N.York	—	2.136	0.5078	0.2295	N.A.*	0.4655	N.A.	0.5352	N.A.
Zurich	4.535	9.69	230.40	—	N.A.x	N.A.*	N.A.*	242.80*	N.A.*
Tokyo					Closed				
Zurich					Closed				

Dollar values

$ Intv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
3/8	Belgian fin. franc	32.74	0.1968	Hong Kong $	5.0825	0.3902	Saudi Riyal	3.331
—	Canadian $	—	1.9155	Irish £	0.5221	0.8717	Schilling	13.955
—	Danish krone	—	—	Israeli £	—	—	Singapore $	—
3/8	Drachma	41.85	—	Kuwaiti dinar	—	—	Swedish krona	—
3/8	Escudo	51.30	—	Norw. krone	—	—	U.A.E. dirham	—
—	Fin. mark	—	0.3137	Peseta	72.85	0.0039	Yen	258.15

£ Sterling: Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

U.S. $20,000,000
SUNDSVALLS BANKEN
FLOATING RATE CAPITAL NOTES
DUE 1985
For the six months
8th April, 1980 to 8th October, 1980.
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 19¼ per cent. and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 8th October, 1980 against Coupon No. 4 will be U.S. $100.08.
Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

April 3, 1980

The Molson Companies Limited

has acquired the

Chemical Specialties Business

of

BASF Wyandotte Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to The Molson Companies Limited and assisted in the negotiations leading to this transaction.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

BFGoodrich is seeking a select number of stocking distributors for its world renowned line of specialty tyres.

BFGoodrich offers a substantial opportunity for a few experienced and well-qualified distributors to represent the highly profitable line of Radial T/A® tyres in several defined territories in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Finland and Austria.

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BFGoodrich

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, April 8, 1980

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Singapore Joins Global Bank Network

SINGAPORE, April 7 (Reuters) — Singapore took another step today toward establishing itself as a major world business center by linking up with an international financial communications network.

Known as the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication or 'Swift', the network directly links 750 banks in 26 countries for the purpose of fast and secure international banking operations. Initially, 12 financial institutions in Singapore, including the country's central bank, have joined the system, which spans money centers in the United States, Europe and Asia.

Banks in Hong Kong are already participating in Swift while Tokyo is expected to link up in the first quarter of next year. The system handles the settlement of interbank payments, documentary credits, statements of account and confirmation of deposits.

GT&E to Take Loss on Foreign Subsidiaries

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7 — General Telephone & Electronics said it will take a charge against first-quarter earnings of $85 million as the result of a decision to sell two overseas businesses and write down others.

The company said it has signed a contract to sell the entertainment products businesses of its SABA West German subsidiary and its Videon French subsidiary to Thomson-Brandt of France for undisclosed terms.

As a result, GTE said it will take a loss against first-quarter results and the company will also provide a reserve to write down other entertainment products businesses outside the United States to net realizable value, for a total charge of $85 million.

Venezuelan Oil Exports Drop in 1st Quarter

CARACAS, April 7 — Exports of Venezuelan crude oil averaged 1.75 million barrels a day in the first three months of 1980, compared with 2.03 million barrels for the whole of 1979, the Energy Ministry said. Production up to March 30 was an average 2.16 million barrels a day, compared with of 2.36 million for all of 1979, the ministry said.

Qatar Reportedly Makes Large Gas Find

TOKYO, April 7 (UPI) — The Gulf nation of Qatar has located what may be the world's largest natural gas field, Kyodo news service said today. Managing Director Ali Mohammed Jaidah of the Qatar General Petroleum said 150 trillion cubic feet (38 trillion cubic meters) of natural gas is expected to be recovered from the field, the agency reported. Mr. Jaidah is attending the international liquefied natural gas conference in Kyoto.

Sun Co. Makes Offer for Seagram's Holdings

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — Sun Oil Co., the U.S.'s 10th-largest oil company, said today that it was offering $2.3 billion in cash and floating-rate notes for substantially all the U.S. oil and gas properties owned by a division of The Seagram Co. of Montreal.

The properties are owned by Texas Pacific Oil Co., a Dallas-based subsidiary of the world's largest liquor distiller, and are mainly in Texas and Oklahoma, said Kurt Van Vladren, Sun's director of corporate public relations.

Seagram said in a statement that it would consider the offer carefully, and would consider any other offer received. Although other companies have expressed an interest in the oil and gas holdings, no other bids have been made, Seagram said.

Volkswagen of America Raising Prices

DETROIT, April7 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagen of America said it is raising suggested retail prices on its cars an average of 3.5 percent for average equiped models. Volkswagen said the sales weighted price increases that went into effect last Saturday averaged 3.2 percent on domestically built Rabbit cars and pickup trucks and 4.3 percent on imported units.

Volkswagen also said the suggested base price for its soon-to-be-introduced Jetta model were set at $7,650 for two-door models and $7,870 for four-door models.

Emminger Says Dollar Is Overvalued

HAMBURG, April 7 (AP-DJ)— The former West German central bank chief was quoted over the weekend as saying that the dollar is overvalued and should drop about 20 pfennigs to 1.70 Deutsche marks or below.

"If the Carter administration is unable to get inflation under control, the rise of the dollar will soon come to an end," the Hamburg-based weekly newspaper Bild am Sonntag quoted Otmar Emminger as saying.

Mr. Emminger, who retired earlier this year, does not expect the dollar to climb beyond 2 marks "but if this should happen, it will not remain there for long," the paper quoted him as saying.

According to Bild, Mr. Emminger, who closely watched foreign currencies from leading Bundesbank positions for 30 years, gave these reasons for his predictions: "First: I anticipate an economic recession in the U.S.A. The result will be less American demand for raw materials. Secondly: The soaring dollar will be slowed down. Then the mark will become more expensive again and our imports will be cheaper."

Bronfman Brothers Ready for Battle Over Canada's Noranda

TORONTO (NYT) — A battle by Bronfman interests for control of one of Canada's largest companies, Noranda Mines Ltd., could erupt at any time, according to knowledgeable analysts here.

Noranda, based in Toronto, ranks among Canada's top 20 companies in profits, revenues and assets, and current high prices for natural resources have made the company attractive. The stock market's valuation of Noranda's outstanding shares now is about $2.5 billion in Canadian currency.(A Canadian dollar is worth about 85 cents in United States currency.)

In addition to its extensive copper, potash and other mining activities, Noranda holds major interests in dozens of other Canadian companies, including Placer Development, Canada Wire and Cable, Brenda Mines, Kerr Addison Mines, Gibraltar Mines, Craigmont Mines, Brunswick Mining, Fraser Inc., Pamour Porcupine, BC Forrest Products and the Canadian Hunter Petroleum Exploration Co.

It is not surprising then that Noranda has attracted the attention of Peter and Edward Bronfman — the big corporate game hunters who emerged as winners in last year's battle for control of Brascan Ltd.

Last week, Mr. Powis threw the Bronfmans another curve by announcing that Noranda was making a $240 million bid for the MacLaren Power and Paper Co., based in Quebec. The MacLaren bid involves a possible share exchange that would further dilute Brascan's holdings of Noranda.

In addition, Noranda directors have twice turned down requests for Brascan representation on the Noranda board, and have ignored requests for the dismantling of Zinor.

Noranda's bid for MacLaren, coming in the midst of Brascan's overtures to Noranda's shareholders, recalls the bitter takeover battle involving Edward and Peter Bronfman. When the Bronfmans, through their two-thirds-owned Edper Equities Ltd., were seeking control of Brascan last year, Brascan officials attempted to fend them off by announcing their intention to take over the F.W. Woolworth Co.

"Sure, it reminds me of last year," said Mr. Eyton, who masterminded the Bronfman strategy. "It reminds me of every acquisition I can recall where management took action to fend off a bid with little regard for the rights of the company's shareholders."

Ridiculous Comparison

Mr. Powis calls such a comparison ridiculous. "Brascan wanted to use all its cash and borrowing power to buy an unrelated business," he said. His company's bid for MacLaren, he added, "is vastly different in scale and it fits so well you might say it's a marriage made in heaven."

Mr. Powis insists that Noranda's bid for MacLaren was simply in the best interests of Noranda shareholders and not a reaction to the Brascan overtures.

Mr. Eyton said that had Noranda offered a resolution of the Zinor question, "we'd have quite a different attitude to their bid for MacLaren." He added, "MacLaren is an excellent company."

Mr. Powis said his company's recent financing through Zinor would help fund the cash portion of the MacLaren takeover bid. He said that he expected about half of MacLaren's shareholders to choose Noranda stocks rather than cash.

Brascan's only response to Noranda's maneuvers so far has been a war of words waged mainly through the news media. In fact, Mr. Powis said he had not spoken directly with Brascan officials since early this month. "We communicate by press releases," he said.

However, many persons on Toronto's Bay Street expect cash-rich Brascan and its allies to start fighting back in earnest soon, unleashing the Bronfman bankroll in an all-out bid to add Noranda to their empire.

NYSE Prices Plummet in A Slow Day

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — Investors, concerned about high interest rates and the continuing Iranian crisis, sent stock prices plummeting along a broad front in light trading on The New York Stock Exchange today before the announcement by President Carter that the United States was breaking off relations with Iran.

At around 3 P.M. EST, the Dow Jones industrial average, a 3.67-point loser last Thursday, was off 14.59 points to 769.53 around 3 p.m. EST.

The market, closed for Good Friday, was being hurt by lack of credit, analysts said. Declines led advances, 1,183 to 332, among the 1,833 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

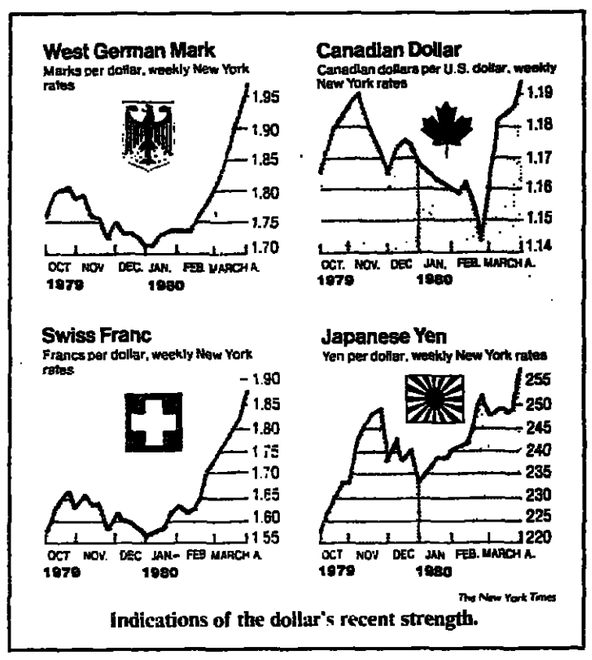
Five-Hour Volume

The five-hour NYSE volume amounted to about 24.5 million shares, compared with 24.1 million shares traded during the corresponding period Thursday, the slowest session of the year.

At 3 P.M. it was unclear how the President's announcement that frozen Iranian assets may be used to pay off claims of corporations and hostages against the Iranian government would affect closing prices.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said the prices skidded at the outset because brokers were making calls for more cash in customer accounts. Often this results in the selling of stock in the account.

The Federal Reserve has tightened and restricted credit the last several months in a so-far unsuccessful effort to control inflation. The policies have pushed interest rates to record highs. The prime rate jumped to 20 percent last week.



Indications of the dollar's recent strength.

Murdoch's Jetliner Loans Quickly Set by Ex-Im Bank

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The Export-Import Bank acted twice as quickly as usual to approve $290 million in low-interest loans to an airline controlled by newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch, despite reservations by the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Board, published reports said yesterday.

The New York Times and The Washington Star reported that the loans were approved a week after Mr. Murdoch had lunch with President Carter at the White House on Feb. 19, which was the day Mr. Murdoch presented the formal applications directly to Ex-Im Bank President John Moore Jr. The New York Post, which is owned by Mr. Murdoch, endorsed President Carter for re-election three days after the luncheon occurred.

The Senate Banking Committee is investigating whether the loan terms to finance the sale of 18 Boeing jets were preferential and whether the agreement was influenced by the White House luncheon.

'No Connection'

The White House, Mr. Murdoch and the Ex-Im Bank told the newspapers that there was no connection between the events, and that the loan was not discussed at the luncheon. Mr. Murdoch's publicist, Howard Rubenstein, said the purpose of the lunch was to discuss several political issues to see if Mr. Murdoch wanted to endorse the president in the March 25 New York primary.

The bank made a preliminary commitment Feb. 28 to lend Ansett Transportation Industries $206 million at 8 percent interest for 85 percent of the purchase price of five wide-bodied Boeing 767s, according to the reports. The bank also committed itself to an 8.375 percent rate for $34.5 million for 50 percent of the price of four Boeing 747s and an 8.4 percent interest-rate loan for 40 percent of the price of nine Boeing 737s.

Mr. Murdoch reportedly won control of the company last year.

The Ex-Im Bank is a U.S. government agency that encourages U.S. export sales by arranging loans to finance them.

The Times and The Star reported that the Treasury Department had recommended a 9.25 percent interest-rate loan to the airline. At that interest, the airline would have ended up paying about $13.5 million more in interest, The Star said.

The Star also said the preliminary loan commitment was approved in nine days, although it usually takes about 20 days to process an application. Transcripts of the bank's two meetings to consider the loan show it was approved without the usual backup data on either the tranaction or the company, The Star said.

Mr. Murdoch orginally sought a $657 million loan at 8 percent interest for Ansett to buy 25 Boeing jets.

Mr. Moore said one reason the application was approved more quickly than usual was because Mr. Murdoch had told the bank that it had to act by Feb. 29 or the airline would purchase wide-bodied jets from the European consortium that makes the popular Airbus.

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time a month before the United States makes a similar shift, the International Herald Tribune is temporarily unable, starting today, to publish the closing U.S. stock prices.

The current seven-hour time difference will last one month. The IHT provides the closing prices during the rest of the year.

However, today, because of technical problems, NYSE prices are not available.

Markets Closed

Financial markets in all of Western Europe were closed yesterday for Easter Monday.

Strong Dollar Is Troubling For U.S. Trading Partners

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 7 (NYT) — In a famous prediction, Montague Norman, a celebrated governor of the Bank of England in the interwar period, once said that a 10 percent interest rate would "draw money from the moon."

America's record rates — the yield on three-month Treasury bills at this week's auction, for instance, was 15.037 percent — may not have pulled in much lunar cash so far. But the high U.S. yields are attracting money from just about everywhere else, causing turmoil on world currency markets and creating fresh headaches for many of Washington's trading partners.

From being the sick man of the international monetary system, the dollar has been transformed into one of the system's most robust members within a few weeks.

But as the West German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen sag in value, governments that only a few months ago bitterly criticized President Carter for letting the dollar slide are now complaining that a strong dollar has inconveniences, too.

For countries that pay in dollars for their oil and other imported minerals, the stronger dollar means a higher import bill just when their overriding economic priority, like America's, is to tame inflation. Japanese import prices are now 76 percent above last year's levels. West Germany's are up 25 percent and Switzerland's 39 percent, promising more inflation.

Dumping Dollars

So America's principal trading partners are struggling to curb the dollar's climb. They are dumping dollars from their reserves onto the currency markets and raising interest rates in an attempt to bring home fleeing funds and strengthen their own currencies, even though this threatens to push the world into what has been aptly termed "a usurers' recession."

As Peter Oppenheimer, an economics lecturer at Oxford University, put it, "Paradoxically, America's inflation war now threatens Europe's, and the result may be more of a recession all round."

The dollar, which at the start of the year was only worth four French francs, can now be sold for 4.525 francs. It has also risen to 1.9625 marks from 1.7 a short time ago and to 1.862 Swiss francs from 1.5 francs last year.

Whether U.S. interest rates have peaked and the dollar will strengthen further are uppermost in the minds of European bankers and finance ministers. Since few believed United States rates would go so high so fast, there is widespread reluctance to make firm predictions. But the general view is that the dollar's popularity is nearing its peak.

"It can't be far away now," said Hans J. Mast, chief economist at the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich. "So we think the yields on some long-term United States bonds are becoming attractive."

Paul King of the London-based foreign-exchange forecasting service, Forex, said, "A further substantial dollar rise seems unlikely."

But many European bankers suggest the dollar will stabilize at its current rates only at the expense of a further twist in the international interest-rate war that has been under way all year.

French bankers confidently predict that the West German Central Bank will act to raise interest rates when it meets on April 11. And the Japanese government is said to be planning a new package to bolster the yen by drawing home funds from Wall Street.

The strong dollar has also forced many countries to revise cherished economic beliefs and has made a number of international problems seem less pressing, officials and bankers report.

Besides selling dollars from their reserves and increasing interest rates, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan have overcome their past reluctance to see their currencies widely used for international trading and held in other countries' reserves. Barriers that these nations raised two years ago to halt an inflationary tide of dollars have been dismantled. And all three are now asking the oil-exporting nations to invest their reserves in marks, Swiss francs and yen to keep those currencies more buoyant on the market.

Meanwhile, the oil exporters, which last year used the dollar's weakness to justify raising prices, can no longer make this argument, as the Saudi Finance Minister, Muhammad Ali Abdul-Khail, noted in Washington last week. The threat of a flight from dollars by disillusioned central banks has also receded for the moment.

IMF Safety Net

Officials still expect finance ministers to endorse the proposed new International Monetary Fund safety net to protect the dollar against such a flight, when they meet in Hamburg on April 25. But this so-called substitution account, which would enable the IMF to buy dollars that might otherwise be dumped on the market, is described as "less urgent" now that Washington is vigorously tackling its inflation problems.

But the dollar's strength is also storing up future economic problems, officials say. Its strength and the relative weakness of other currencies mean that U.S. goods are becoming less competitive on world markets, while those of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland are becoming more attractive.

According to a calculation by Forex, the forecasting service, U.S. industry has become nearly 7 percent less competitive internationally so far this year because of the dollar's strength and high inflation.

Japan Moves Cautiously on Saudi Project

By Henry Scott Stokes

TOKYO, April 7(NYT) — Faced with a pressing need for crude oil and an inability to develop alternative energy sources quickly, Japan is moving cautiously ahead with a $2 billion joint petrochemical project in the Jubail region of Saudi Arabia, its main source of imported oil.

Ten years after the Saudis approached the Mitsubishi group — believed to be the world's largest conglomerate of industrial, financial and trading concerns — with a proposal for the project, the Mitsubishi Corp., acting as negotiator for the group, last week agreed to a $10-million study, to be jointly funded with the Saudi government. The signatories were the Saudi Basic Industries Corp. and the Saudi Petrochemicals Development Co., a Japanese entity.

"This is the biggest economic cooperation agreement between Japan and Saudi Arabia," said Tazio Wanatabe, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry. "And the government feels the realization of this project is vitally important."

Sabic, as Saudi Basic Industries is known, is owned by the Saudi Government and steers industrial development in the kingdom. Saudi Petrochemicals is a consortium formed in 1979 of 54 Japanese concerns: 15 Mitsubishi companies, 13 oil companies, nine power companies, 11 petrochemical companies, four banks and two gas companies.

The financial exposure of Mitsubishi and the Japanese government is minimal so far, just a half share of the $10 million feasibility study. It is believed the Japanese felt compelled to go this far only after major U.S. and international companies had become deeply committed in the kingdom.

The Japanese government and the business community alike believe that their country must not be left behind in promoting relations with Saudi Arabia, supplier of 28.4 percent of Japan's oil last year.

Mitsubishi executives declined to comment officially on the Jubail project, whose centerpiece is a catalytic cracker intended to turn out 450,000 tons of ethylene gas a year. It is one of half a dozen Sabic-promoted projects to raise Saudi ethylene output to 1.6 million tons a year by the mid-1980's, according to Abdul Aziz al-Zamil, managing director of Sabic.

The incentive for Japan is that Saudi Arabia will furnish a "bonus" of up to 200,000 barrels a day of crude oil to Japan, according to industrial sources here who asked not to be identified. Mr. Zamil declined at a news conference here to say how the amount of oil Japan receives will be determined.

Interviews and talks with oil executives, industrialists and trading company officials suggest that Japan, in general, and the Mitsubishi group, in particular, approaches the Saudi commitment with caution.

A similar venture with Iran has proved hugely troublesome to the group's main rival, Mitsui, another giant conglomerate. Its $3.5 billion joint petrochemical complex was disrupted by the Iranian revolution, and Mitsui, a full partner with the Iranian government is believed to be carrying a daily interest burden of about $387,000.

But whereas Mitsui carried 50 percent of the risk in Iran, Mitsubishi has held Japanese corporate commitment to only 7.5 percent of potential capital cost spread among 54 companies. The Japanese government will take another 7.5 percent — making this a "national project" — and the rest of the funding will come from Saudi Arabia. Even these commitments will be made only after the feasibility study is approved, which will take another year.

Saudis, Shell in Agreeement

BAHRAIN, April 2 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia's state oil organization Petromin said today it had signed an agreement with the Royal Dutch-Shell group on building an oil refinery in the kingdom's eastern provinces. The plant in the Jubail region would be able to refine 250,000 barrels of crude oil a day and would cost more than the $1 billion originally forecast, Petromin said.

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 4, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lit.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam					Closed				
Brussels (a)					Closed				
Frankfurt					Closed				
London (b)					Closed				
Milan	907.95	1,936.48	461.09	200.61	—	422.59	28.84	486.00	149.98
New York	—	2.136	0.5078	0.2205	N.A.*	0.4655	N.A.	0.5352	N.A
Paris	4.525	9.64	230.40*	—	N.A.*	N.A.*	N.A.*	242.83*	N.A.*
Zurich					Closed				
ECU					Closed				

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0305	Belgian fin. franc	32.74	0.1968	Hong Kong $	5.0825	0.3002	Saudi Riyal	3.331
—	Canadian $	—	1.9155	Irish £	0.5221	0.0717	Schilling	13.955
—	Danish krone	—	—	Israeli £	—	—	Singapore $	—
0.0239	Drachma	41.85	—	Kuwaiti dinar	—	—	Swedish krona	—
0.0195	Escudo	51.30	—	Norw. krone	—	—	U.A.E. dirham	—
—	Fin. mark	—	0.0137	Peseta	72.85	0.0039	Yen	258.15

£ Sterling; Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (**) Units of 1,000.

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For further information, please direct enquiries on your letterhead to: John C. Langles, BFGoodrich World Tire Group, c/o Wellington House, 6/9 Upper St. Martin's Lane, London WC2H 9DL, England. Telex 265714. Telephone: 44-1-636-4545.

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Africa, Ex-Community (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Austria	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Ir.	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Eur. Countr (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Chicago Futures

April 7, 1980

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	4.08	4.12	4.01	4.02¼	—.03¼
Jul	4.17	4.19	4.08	4.09½	—.03½
Sep	4.31	4.32½	4.23	4.23½	—.03½
Dec	4.47½	4.50½	4.42½	4.43¼	—.02
Mar	4.62½	4.64	4.56½	4.56½	—.03¼
May	4.70	4.72	4.66	4.66	—.01½

Sales Thur. 20,936.
Total open interest Thur. 44,442, off 1,201 from Wed.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	2.69	2.69¾	2.67½	2.68	—.00¾
Jul	2.81½	2.82	2.79½	2.79¾	—.00¾
Sep	2.92	2.93	2.90¼	2.90½	—.00¾
Dec	2.97	2.98¾	2.95¾	2.96¼	
Mar	3.09¼	3.10¾	3.07½	3.08	+.00¼
May	3.18	3.19¼	3.16	3.16½	+.00½

Sales Thur. 45,929.
Total open interest Thur. 161,161, up 967 from Wed.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	5.87	5.93½	5.83½	5.85½	
Jul	6.17	6.19	6.09	6.11	+.01
Aug	6.25	6.30	6.20½	6.21	
Sep	6.34	6.38½	6.30	6.30½	+.00½
Nov	6.52½	6.57	6.45	6.45¾	—.01¾
Jan	6.70	6.73	6.63	6.63¾	—.01½
Mar	6.90	6.92½	6.82	6.83½	
May	7.03½	7.07½	6.97½	6.97½	—.02½

Sales Thur. 31,722.
Total open interest Thur. 100,221, up 284 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	163.00	164.30	162.50	163.40	+.70
Jul	170.10	172.00	170.00	170.60	+.80
Aug	174.00	175.00	173.30	173.70	+.20
Sep	177.50	178.30	174.00	176.40	—.40
Oct	179.80	180.60	178.90	179.30	+.30
Dec	184.00	185.10	182.80	183.50	+.20
Jan	187.50	187.80	185.50	185.80	+.50
Mar	192.00	192.00	191.00	191.00	+.70
May				194.70	+2.20
Jul				197.20	+2.20

Sales Thur. 8,142.
Total open interest Thur. 50,185, off 780 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	20.50	20.56	20.25	20.28	—.18
Jul	21.20	21.30	20.98	20.99	—.18
Aug	21.55	21.60	21.30	21.32	—.18
Sep	21.85	21.90	21.60	21.61	—.19
Oct	22.15	22.20	21.90	21.90	—.20
Dec	22.50	22.62	22.35	22.38	—.14
Jan	22.80	22.80	22.56	22.60	—.10
Mar	23.20	23.25	23.00	23.00	—.13
May	23.70	23.70	23.40	23.40	—.15
Jul	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	—.05

Sales Thur. 7,263.
Total open interest Thur. 56,522, off 305 from Wed.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	62.05	62.05	62.05	62.05	+1.50
Jun	63.60	63.60	63.60	63.60	+1.50
Aug	63.10	63.10	63.10	63.10	+1.50
Oct	62.17	62.17	62.17	62.17	+1.50
Dec	63.70	63.70	63.70	63.70	+1.50
Jan				64.00	+1.50
Feb	64.40	64.40	64.40	64.40	+1.50

Est. sales 859; sales Thur. 26,928.
Total open interest Thur. 49,077, off 2,668 from Wed.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	68.95	68.95	68.95	68.95	+1.50
May	69.97	69.97	69.97	69.97	+1.50
Aug	69.90	69.90	69.90	69.90	+1.50
Sep	69.67	69.67	69.67	69.67	+1.50
Oct	69.02	69.02	69.02	69.02	+1.50
Nov	69.65	69.65	69.65	69.65	+1.50

Est. sales 299; sales Thur. 8,390.
Total open interest Thur. 14,992, up 226 from Wed.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	30.57	30.57	30.15	30.30	+1.13
Jun	35.05	35.05	35.05	35.05	+1.50
Jul	36.05	36.05	36.05	36.05	+1.50
Aug	36.70	36.10	35.90	36.00	+1.40
Oct	34.90	37.15	34.70	37.05	+1.40
Dec	40.45	40.45	40.15	40.35	+1.20
Feb	43.95	43.95	43.10	43.20	+.75
Apr	43.32	43.32	42.25	42.25	+.40
Jun	44.32	45.40	44.32	44.80	+.70

Est. sales 4,231; sales Thur. 6,064.
Total open interest Thur. 22,913, off 230 from Wed.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
(old contracts)					
Apr				42.25	
May				46.00	
(new contracts)					
May	46.50	46.50	46.00	46.50	
Jun				49.00	
Jul				49.70	
Sep	59.50	59.50	57.00	57.30	—1.25
Oct				54.25	
Dec				60.00	
Jan				57.00	

Est. sales 9; sales Thur. 25.
Total open interest Thur. 132, up 17 from Wed.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	37.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	+1.50
Jun	42.10	43.00	42.10	42.60	+1.20
Jul	42.60	44.00	42.50	42.50	+.50
Aug	43.80	43.80	43.05	43.85	+1.25
Oct				43.00	

Est. sales 73; sales Thur. 53.
Total open interest Thur. 730, up 4 from Wed.

OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	1.40½	1.41	1.38	1.38	—.01¼
Jul	1.49	1.50	1.46¾	1.47	—.00¾
Sep	1.58	1.59	1.55¾	1.55¾	—.00¾
Dec	1.68½	1.69⅛	1.67	1.67	[illegible]
Mar	1.73	1.75	1.74	1.74	[illegible]

Sales Thur. 722.
Total open interest Thur. 3,493, off 112 from Wed.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	37.50	38.00	36.40	36.80	[illegible]
Jul	38.80	39.07	37.58	37.65	[illegible]
Aug	36.70	38.17	36.55	36.57	[illegible]
Feb	51.92	51.97	50.50	50.52	[illegible]
Mar	51.10	51.85	50.40	50.40	[illegible]
May	51.70	52.60	51.40	51.60	[illegible]

Est. sales 9,175; sales Thur. 11,154.
Total open interest Thur. 17,559, off 417 from Wed.

New York Futures

April 7, 1980

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	183.20	187.00	182.50	186.22	[illegible]
Jul	189.25	191.50	189.25	191.08	[illegible]
Sep	193.75	196.50	193.75	196.28	[illegible]
Dec	187.25	189.90	187.25	189.26	[illegible]
Mar	183.50	184.00	182.50	183.97	[illegible]
May	182.00	183.25	182.00	183.86	[illegible]
Jul	185.50	185.50	184.00	184.00	[illegible]
Sep	185.00	185.00	185.00	185.00	[illegible]

Est. sales 3,706; sales Thur. 4,261.
Total open interest Thur. 32,362 off 1 from Wed.
Spot 1.80.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	21.20	21.80	21.10	21.52	[illegible]
Jul	22.20	22.75	21.35	22.44	[illegible]
Sep	22.65	23.18	22.35	22.76	[illegible]
Oct	23.10	22.45	22.70	22.76	[illegible]
Jan	24.50	24.50	24.10	23.76	[illegible]
Mar	24.80	25.80	[illegible]	24.32	[illegible]
May	25.00	25.05	24.40	24.43	[illegible]
Jul	25.10	25.35	24.70	24.73	[illegible]

Est. sales 8,900; sales Thur. 18,120.
Total open interest Thur. 45,950 off [illegible] from Wed.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	132.30	134.00	131.95	133.44	[illegible]
Jul	130.20	132.85	130.00	132.40	[illegible]
Sep	132.25	134.15	131.75	133.46	[illegible]
Dec	z2,970	2,973	2,969	2,971	[illegible]
Mar				3,017	[illegible]

Est. sales 587; sales Thur. 1,321.
Total open interest Thur. 7,041 off [illegible] from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, changes in $ per metric ton.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	89.10	89.80	89.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jul	90.70	90.15	89.75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep	92.00	92.00	91.60	91.90	[illegible]
Nov	92.40	92.40	92.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan	92.80	92.85	92.20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar				92.70	[illegible]
May				[illegible]	[illegible]
Jul				93.90	[illegible]

Est. sales 250; sales Thur. 331.
Total open interest Thur. 4,103 off 84 from Wed.

COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	82.40	83.70	82.28	83.65	[illegible]
Jul	82.30	83.00	80.30	82.21	[illegible]
Oct	78.50	79.30	78.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	75.85	76.15	74.75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	76.42	76.65	76.15	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	77.60	77.60	77.60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jul				77.25	[illegible]

Est. sales 7,850; sales Thur. 8,194.
Total open interest Thur. 43,240 off 917 from Wed.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	88.70	90.20	88.70	89.90	[illegible]
May	90.40	92.40	90.30	91.20	[illegible]
Jun				92.70	[illegible]
Jul	93.50	95.30	93.40	94.10	[illegible]
Sep	95.50	97.50	95.50	96.40	[illegible]
Dec	97.50	100.00	97.50	98.90	[illegible]
Jan	98.20	100.00	98.70	99.60	[illegible]
Mar	99.50	101.00	99.90	101.00	[illegible]
May	101.50	103.00	101.50	102.40	[illegible]
Jul	102.40	103.50	102.40	103.80	[illegible]
Sep	104.70	105.20	104.70	105.20	[illegible]
Dec	105.10	105.80	105.10	107.00	[illegible]
Jan				107.60	[illegible]

Est. sales 3,000; sales Wed. 4,353.
Total open interest Wed 39,586 off 427 Tues.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	1480.0	1550.0	1460.0	1530.0	[illegible]
May	1505.0	1560.0	1505.0	1535.0	[illegible]
Jun				1540.0	[illegible]
Jul	1575.0	1600.0	1575.0	1582.0	[illegible]
Sep	1647.0	1647.0	1647.0	1647.0	[illegible]
Dec	1727.0	1727.0	1727.0	1727.0	[illegible]
Jan				1754.0	[illegible]
Mar				1800.0	[illegible]
May				1882.0	[illegible]
Jul				1974.0	[illegible]
Sep				1970.0	[illegible]
Dec				2040.0	[illegible]
Jan				2064.0	[illegible]

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	540.00	565.00	540.00	563.00	[illegible]
Jul	570.00	588.20	570.00	588.20	[illegible]
Oct	595.00	613.20	595.00	613.20	[illegible]
Jan	630.00	641.00	630.00	641.00	[illegible]
Apr	643.00	643.00	643.00	668.00	[illegible]

Est. sales 417; sales Thur. 2,174.
Total open interest Thur. 6,510 up 118 from Wed.

BANQUE DE FRANCE

Le compte rendu annuel de la Banque de France, relatif à l'exercice 1979, vient d'être remis par le Gouverneur au Président de la République.

Dans un environnement international difficile, caractérisé par l'enchérissement de l'énergie, l'accélération de l'inflation et l'aggravation des tensions politiques dans le monde, l'économie française a manifesté sa vigueur: la croissance s'est poursuivie; l'augmentation des exportations de biens et de services a permis de maintenir les paiements courants en excédent, malgré l'alourdissement de la facture pétrolière; le franc est demeuré stable.

La sérénité qu'inspire ce bilan est confortée par la mise en place et la réussite du Système Monétaire Européen et, plus généralement, par les progrès de la concertation entre les autorités monétaires des grands pays.

Elle ne doit cependant pas masquer la persistance de facteurs de désordre. La hausse du prix du pétrole, en déséquilibrant les balances des paiements, affecte le système monétaire international. Elle exerce aussi sur la croissance de notre pays - qui doit tenir compte du chômage lié à la démographie - une contrainte qui exige des efforts supplémentaires en vue d'améliorer la compétitivité et la productivité des entreprises. Enfin, l'inflation ne cède nulle part, pour des raisons qui ne tiennent pas seulement au coût de l'énergie, et elle perturbe le jeu des mécanismes de marché; mais, en France, elle a pu rester contrôlée.

Après une nette décélération en 1977, le taux d'expansion annuel de la masse monétaire se situe, depuis lors, autour de 13 %. Il a dépassé en 1979 de plus de deux points l'objectif fixé; les concours bancaires aux entreprises et aux ménages ont, en effet, progressé trop rapidement, justifiant l'adoption récente de mesures plus restrictives; toutefois, le taux de liquidité de l'économie s'est de nouveau légèrement réduit et le marché financier a offert à l'épargne longue une rémunération réelle positive. Pour 1980, le Gouvernement a reconduit l'objectif d'expansion monétaire de 1979, soit 11 %, ce qui impose un resserrement de l'encadrement du crédit, et, compte tenu du niveau des taux d'intérêt à l'étranger, le maintien de taux adéquats dans notre pays.

Il appartient à la politique monétaire de concourir, avec d'autres actions qui ne relèvent pas d'elle, à la maîtrise de l'inflation et à la stabilisation des taux de change. Dans ce but, elle doit tendre à proportionner la création monétaire aux besoins de l'activité et à restituer aux taux d'intérêts leur rôle d'ajustement de l'épargne et de l'investissement. L'oeuvre d'assainissement doit être menée avec progressivité et persévérance, plutôt que par des dispositions ostentatoires mais sans lendemain.

Au cours des dernières années, l'économie française a accompli des progrès dans la voie d'une adaptation aux nouvelles modalités de la concurrence. Une coopération internationale plus étroite, notamment sur le plan monétaire, est indispensable pour que l'inflation puisse être freinée et le système monétaire international stabilisé, conditions nécessaires pour rétablir les bases d'un développement régulier de la production et de l'emploi.

New Issue

All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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SPARKASSE SCHWYZ

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL FINANCE S.A.
BANK HEUSSER & CIE AG
BANK LANDAU & KIMCHE AG
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE
DAIWA (SWITZERLAND) S.A.

GRINDLAYS BANK S.A.
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March 1980

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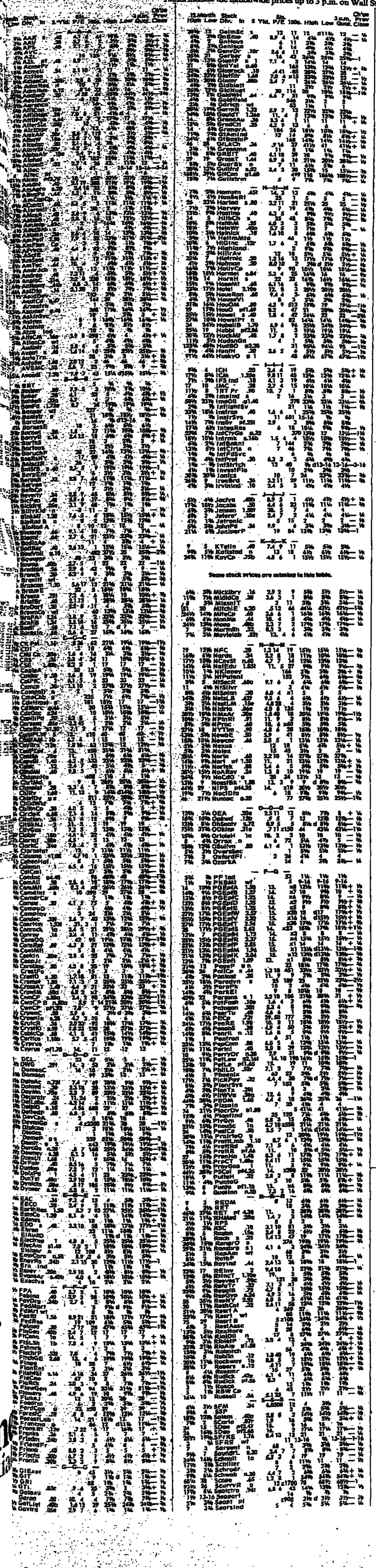
AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.



Sales figures are unofficial

z—Odd lot sale (less than 100 shares).

n—New issue in the past year. Initial dividend or earnings may not be fully reflected until company has reported results for a full year.

wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Tokyo Exchange

April 7, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	213	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	178
Asahi Glass	N.A.	Mitsubi Chem.	248
Canon	686	Mitsubi Corp.	453
Dai Nip. Print	N.A.	Mitsubi Elec	187
Fuji Bank	N.A.	Mitsui Co.	245
Fuji Photo	548	Mitsuishi	400
Hitachi	238	Nippon Elec.	488
Honda Motor	N.A.	Nippon Steel	127
C. Itoh	444	Sharp	523
J.A.L.	N.A.	Sony Corp	1,910
Japan Air L.	N.A.	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	885	Sumitomo Chem.	138
Kao Soap	397	Sumitomo Metal	145
Kawasaki Steel	122	Taisho Marine	265
Kirin Brewery	401	Takeda	488
Komatsu	378	Tdk'in	141
Kubota	365	Tokyo Marine	337
Matsu El. Ind.	691	Toray	222
Matsu E. Wks	530	Toyota	800

New Index : 458.87 ; Previous : 457.96
Nikkei-DJ Index : 4,737.86 ; Previous : 4,783.91

Canadian Indexes

April 7, 1980

	Index	Prev. Close
Montreal	334.29	336.67
Toronto	1,793.30	1,793.50

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Turkey Fails Again To Elect President

ANKARA, April 7 (UPI) — The Turkish parliament failed today in its 19th and 20th attempts to elect a successor to former President Fahri Koruturk, who left office yesterday at the end of his seven-year term. Senate Speaker Sabri Caglayangil is serving as acting president until a new occupant is chosen for the mainly ceremonial office.

Retired Gen. Muhsin Batur led the 19th round of voting, receiving 125 of the 409 votes cast.

Market Summary

April 7, 1980

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nethercy Close
Volume (in millions)	29.93	32.39
Advanced	307	718
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	11.25
Declined	1,088	730
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	12.46
Unchanged	N.A.	402
Total Issues	N.A.	1,880
New Highs	N.A.	51
New Lows	N.A.	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	—	—	—	770.39	—13.74
20 Trn	—	—	—	263.67	—5.50
15 Utl	—	—	—	101.73	—0.39
65 Stk	—	—	—	279.84	—4.45

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	108.49	—1.46
Industrials	—	—	112.85	—1.92
Utilities	—	—	44.46	—0.16
Finance	—	—	11.39	—0.17
Transp.	—	—	14.90	—0.35

NYSE Index

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	56.98	—0.97
Industrials	—	—	64.86	—1.27
Transp.	—	—	48.47	—1.10
Utilities	—	—	33.51	—0.28
Finance	—	—	55.54	—0.81

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 3	135,817	231,402	610
April 2	142,955	228,512	888
April 1	146,967	253,692	1,418
March 31	124,564	277,402	617
March 28	186,049	289,085	1,214

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nethercy Close
Volume (in millions)	2.61	3.13
Advanced	148	270
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.10
Declined	259	288
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.59
Unchanged	N.A.	402
Total Issues	N.A.	1,850
New Highs	N.A.	21
New Lows	N.A.	5

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
—	—	231.74	—5.37

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April 4, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Other Funds

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond ..... SF 666.10
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 670.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 635.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 784.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.84
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.00
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 10.17

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 75.50
— (w) High Interest Sterling £0.815

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 19.55
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 11.83
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 25.58

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 278.00
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 562.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 57.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 61.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 107.25
— (d) Usec ..... SF 395.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 108.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 16.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 58.30

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd ..... $ 2.85

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 28.72
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Syst. Tr. ..... $ 9.20
— (w) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 18.43
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 28.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 56.84
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 16.27

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A ..... £ 4.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B ..... £ 8.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D ..... £ 18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 37.98
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 71.27
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.20
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 8.69
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 11.74
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund. ..... $ 10.07
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 18.92

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 63.25
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 22.87

LLOYDS BANK INT.- POB 438 GENEVA 11
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 432.00
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 274.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 9.49

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 50.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sec. R Est ..... SF 1,512.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,311.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 366.75
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 51.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 527.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ..... SF 228.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 61.00
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 69.36

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 73.75
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 54.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 62.50
— (d) Eurit Europe St. ..... SF 138.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ..... SF 95.00
— (d) Glasinvest ..... SF 57.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 73.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 377.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. ..... SF 226.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 181.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 33.89
— (d) Unitrends ..... DM 15.30
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 46.87

— (d) Alexander Fund ..... $ 8.73
— (r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 1,063.74
— (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 7.37
— (w) Austral. Select Fd. ..... $ 1.48
— (w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 110.55
— (w) CAM/T ..... $ 9.40
— (w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 14.71

— (d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,351.08
— (d) Caribbo Open-End Fund. ..... $ 248.76
— (d) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.65
— (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,153.26
— (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. ..... $ 6.13

— (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 13.23
— (d) D.G.C. ..... $ 46.93
— (d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ..... $ 0.10
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 17.99

— (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 23.48
— (d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,191.00
— (d) Energy Int'l. N.V. ..... $ 31.29
— (w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 5,376.00
— (w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 215.62
— (w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 146.75
— (w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 60.72
— (d) Fonditalia ..... $ 14.84
— (d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 36.92
— (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ..... $ 0.24

— (d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.39
— (w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 404.66

— (d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 108.42
— (d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 137.61
— (d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 18.67
— (w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 166.73
— (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 20.81
— (r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 7.80
— (d) Investa DM's ..... DM 30.90
— (r) Invest Allantiques ..... $ 52.04
— (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ..... $ 10.55
— (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 9.62

— (w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 72.15
— (w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 39.30
— (d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,387.00
— (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. ..... $ 13.24
— (d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F. ..... $ —
— (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ..... $ 28.12
— (w) Leverage Cap. Hold ..... $ 70.42
— (w) Luxfund ..... $ 38.02
— (m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Cons 10.75

— (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 11.51
— (d) Nieuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ 4.44
— (d) Nieuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
— (w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 14.61
— (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.07
— (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.45
— (w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 83.94
— (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 32.06
— (w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 986.18
— (d) Renta Fund ..... $ 52.96
— (d) Rentinvest ..... LF 763.00

— (d) Safe Fund ..... $ 3.57
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 9.69
— (w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 54.78
— (w) Sasro (N.A.V.) ..... $ 15.18
— (w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 85.30

— (w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 12.86
— (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $ 52.38
— (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 71.90
— (w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 29.15
— (d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 32.44
— (r) Unilife Assurance G'seva. ..... $ 1.10
— (w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.62
— (m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. ..... $ 95.28
— (w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
— (d) World Equity Grth. Fd ..... $ 426.14
— (m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 19.85
— (w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 92.34
— (w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 1,894.92

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; o — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V 510 to 51 per unit. 5/5 — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — s - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

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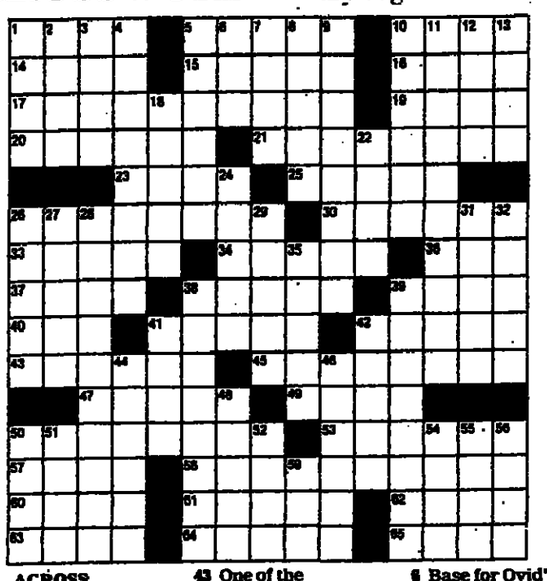
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 As neat as —
5 Heavy knives
10 — Hedin, Gobi explorer
14 Singing alone, as a diva
15 Manifest
16 Homophone for seed
17 Food
19 "Rock of —"
20 Injury
21 Kin of 9 Down
23 Frolic
25 Dessert
26 Drink
30 Hull House founder
33 — Polytechnique
34 Sly looks
36 Denizen of an alveary
37 Bugle call
38 A la —
39 Certain pastry
40 Some railroads, for short
41 Navigation device
42 They don't pay for their license
43 One of the Marianas
45 Game invented by American Indians
47 Attacks
48 Uttered
50 Picnic servings
53 Dishonest or dishonorable
57 "... two peas in —"
58 Something to eat
60 Islamic covering
61 Avoid
62 Sediment
63 English queen
64 Far from famished
65 Dame Myra

DOWN

1 Type of prof
2 Officiate at a tea
3 Bergman role in "Casablanca"
4 Seven and eleven at dice
5 Good friend: Fr.
6 Base for Ovid's omelet
7 Fast time
8 Roman god of the underworld
9 Dinner glasses
10 Surmounted a mount
11 Mangel-wurzels, rutabagas, etc.
12 German reservoir
13 T-man of fame
18 Play the ham
22 Areas for plants
24 Kind of bear
26 Fountain and Rose
27 Florida city
28 Steakhouse order
29 Chemical liquid
31 Popular entrees
32 Taste is one
35 Laboratory burners
38 Leads toward
39 Tuna, bass, etc.
41 Secular
42 Finger mark
44 Sine qua non when up the creek
46 Brought about
48 Roman robe
50 Gallic O.K.
51 — sesame
52 Obscene material
54 Hirshfield cartoon character
55 Escapees from Pandora's box
56 Soaks flax
59 Netherlands town

Solution to Previous Puzzle

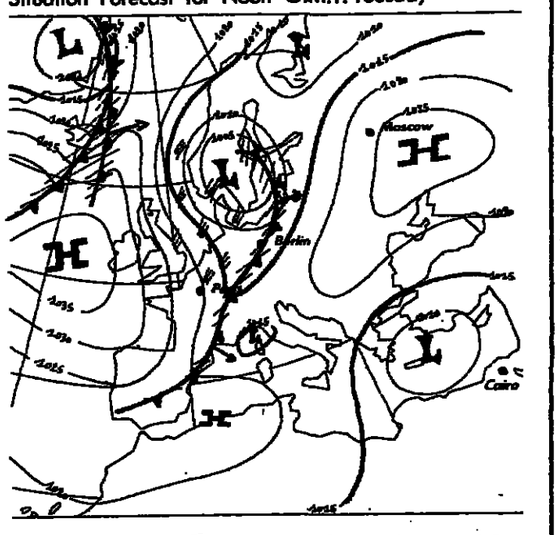
L	E	E		N	A	B	O	B		M	A	T	H	
U	R	N	S		I	D	A	H	O		E	C	R	U
K	N	O	C	K	E	D	T	O	G	E	T	H	E	R
E	S	S	E	N	C	E	S			G	R	E	E	D
			N	E	E	D		G	A	G	E			
P	A	S	T	E	S		D	O	W	N		D	G	H
A	B	I	E			S	E	A	T	O		N	E	O
S	N	E	E	D	D	I	N	G	L	I	G	H	T	O	N
S	O	N		A	R	I	E	S			A	I	D	E
E	R	A		R	A	P	T		G	A	L	L	E	Y
			G	E	N	E		M	A	L	T			
S	N	E	E	R		D	A	T	T	I	E	S	T	
T	U	R	N	S	O	F	E	E	S	H	A	N	D	T	O
A	M	I	R		D	E	N	S	E		G	A	O	L
B	A	N	E		D	E	T	E	R		M	A	D	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	65	Fair	MADRID	14	58	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	47	Foggy	MIAMI	23	74	Stormy
ANKARA	18	65	Overcast	MILAN	13	56	Fair
ATHENS	14	58	Overcast	MONTREAL	10	50	Fair
BEIRUT	24	76	Overcast	MOSCOW	5	41	Overcast
BELGRADE	6	43	Foggy	MUNICH	4	39	Overcast
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	56	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	Foggy	NICE	14	58	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	47	Rain	OSLO	1	33	Foggy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	67	Fair	PRAGUE	9	47	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Foggy	ROME	13	56	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair	SOFIA	7	45	Overcast
DUBLIN	9	49	Showers	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Fair	TEHRAN	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	14	58	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	83	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	50	Fair	TOKYO	11	52	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Fair	TUNIS	13	56	Overcast
HELSINKI	8	47	Overcast	VIENNA	8	47	Overcast
HOUSTON	21	70	Rain	WARSAW	9	49	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	49	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	65	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LISBON	16	61	Fair				
LONDON	13	56	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Russians Probing Lake's Bottom For Napoleon's Abandoned Loot

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP) — If Soviet researchers are right, residents around Lake Semlevo may one day observe the gilded carriage of Catherine the Great rising from the deep ooze of the lake's bottom.

Armed with the latest in radioelectronic and chemical gear, the researchers are probing the lake's notoriously thick silt for the legendary treasure that Napoleon abandoned somewhere in eastern Russia.

Leaving Moscow in the fall of 1812, the French emperor took with him a vast train of loot, including Empress Catherine's carriage and decorations and treasures from Kremlin cathedrals and palaces.

The treasure is last mentioned in October, 1812, when Napoleon was in the region of Smolensk and about 230 miles west of Moscow. By the end of November Napoleon abandoned his army and fled to Paris, ordering that all his possessions and archives be destroyed. Local legend has it that the treasure was dumped into Lake Semlevo, near Smolensk.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

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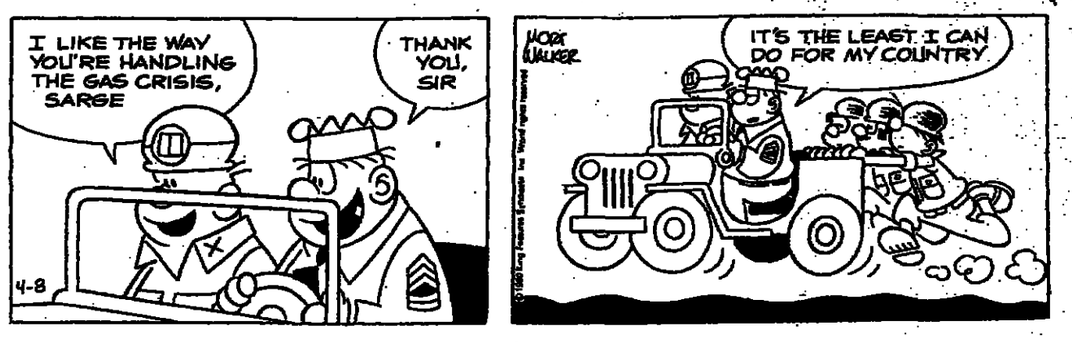

ANDY CAPP

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JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYROP

BATOB

PERMUB

TANDLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

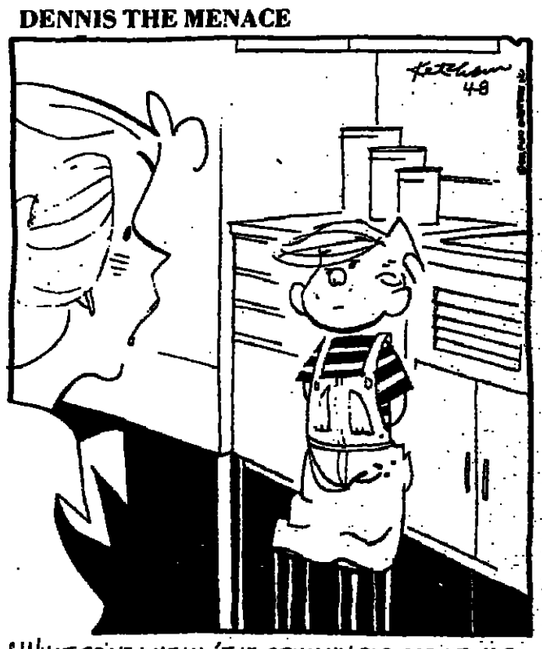
Print answer here: A ○○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUTH OCTET INDUCT LOUNGE

Answer: *What she said to the rude delicatessen man—*HOLD YOUR TONGUE!

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE LIFE OF KATHERINE MANSFIELD
By Anthony Alpers. Viking. 460 pp. $16.95.

KATHERINE MANSFIELD
A Biography
By Jeffrey Meyers. New Directions. 306 pp. $17.50.

— Reviewed by James Atlas.

SOME writers are biography-prone; others get off with a biography once a generation or a definitive work — Richard Ellmann's "James Joyce" or Leon Edel's five-volume life of Henry James — that bestows on them a more or less permanent image. Katherine Mansfield seems emphatically in the former camp. Only a year after John Carswell's "Lives and Letters," a collective biography of the writer and her friends, two biographies have appeared in one month.

A less dramatic life might seem wearisome to read about once the significant events have been mastered, but Mansfield was willfully literary: she made her life a work of art. Her escape from the barren culture of New Zealand to the more liberal ambiance of Edwardian London; her chaotic bisexual attachments; her neurotic marriage to the critic John Middleton Murry; her association with such familiar Bloomsbury figures as Virginia Woolf and Lady Ottoline Morrell; even her death from tuberculosis at the age of 34, while in residence at an eccentric commune founded by the Armenian mystic George Gurdjieff: Everything she did was charged with drama. Mansfield's life was consecrated to the romantic quest for experience.

A Frail Identity

That quest could be rather wearing at times. Her desperate misadventures — leaving her first husband on their wedding night, rushing off to the front on a perilous journey in the midst of World War I to spend the night with an old lover — reflected a frail identity. "Is there a Me?" she confided to Murry. "I want to be REAL." Such exasperated cries, anticipations of contemporary psychobabble, were all too characteristic.

Her stories, fortunately, were more finely modulated. She had a genius for evoking the pathos of people's lives: the spinster in "Miss Brill," wounded by the contemptuous remarks of an ardent couple on a park bench; the sensitive girl in "The Garden Party," mourning the accidental death of a laborer down the road while her mother frets that it will spoil the mood of their afternoon tea. The issue before Mansfield's biographer, in the words of Anthony Alpers, is to "disengage the work" from "the moral implications of the life."

Alpers can afford to speculate with confidence on such matters, having devoted a lifetime to the subject. His biography of Mansfield, though entirely revised, is a redaction of a work published in 1953. This new life, he emphasizes, is "in no sense a revised edition"; it offers a far more comprehensive account of Mansfield's life, and is less inhibited, because many who figure in the earlier narrative have died. It is to be regretted that Alpers chose to omit an autobiographical preface about his childhood in New Zealand, where he lived in a house that had once been Mansfield's.

Indeed, so familiar with his subject is Alpers that he addresses it with a certain condescension, calling on about "the solemn hodge" in the arch civilized tone of Alistair Cooke introducing "Omnibus." Nor is he reverential toward her literary friends. Offering up "fresh darkness" on D.H. Lawrence, he refers to "the viscous universal heavy darkness or whatever was" of "Women in Love"; of Murry, according to Virginia Woolf's assessment that Mansfield wore "cheap scent," he proposes a doctoral thesis: "Class and the Olfactory Symbol in Virginia Woolf." There is a good deal of this sort of flippancy, tolerable on occasion, irritating. Alpers is an old-fashioned biographer, full of confidences and asides.

Complicated Gossip

Jeffrey Meyers's biography is more efficient, less engaging. His brisk narrative is crammed with the usual Bloomsbury lore, at times so complicated that one can barely sort it out. "Ottoline was also cautious when speaking to Murry about Katherine," he writes in a numbing summation, "and in September, 1917, Virginia quarrelled with her brother-in-law Clive, who rightly believed she had told Katherine the unkind remarks he and Desmond MacCarthy had made about her" — a bewildering compendium of pronouns and travails.

Meyers has an ill-concealed animus against John Middleton Murry, "a kind of rancid Rousseau," said to have deserted Katherine when she was dying, then exploiting her memory. But his candor, like the blunt asides of Alpers, is persuasive; one comes away from both biographies with the impression that Mansfield and her friends, the shrill, vindictive Lawrences, his histrionic wife, Frieda; Katherine's obsequious companion, Ida Baker, and the London literary world of querulous poseurs — made a thoroughly unpleasant crowd.

Still, they had one great virtue. They were interesting.

James Atlas is an editor of the New York Times Book Review.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

FRESNO, Calif. — The women's knockout team championship, the concluding event of the American Contract Bridge League's Spring National Championships, ended here late last month in a victory for a team led by Kathie Wei of New York. Her teammates were Judi Radin of New York, Carol Sanders of Nashville, Tenn., Betty Ann Kennedy of Shreveport, La., Edith Kemp of Miami, and Nancy Gruver of Baltimore, with Leo Spivack of Chicago as nonplaying captain.

By the halfway point, Wei's team had a lead of 44 international match points against Jo Morse of Silver Spring, Md., Terry Michaels of Chipley, Fla., Pat Lapides of Cockeysville, Md., Betty Adler of Baltimore, Pat Leary of Livermore, Calif., and Jan Stansby of Oakland, Calif. The victors moved further ahead and won by 105 points.

This triumph, combined with a good performance in the Vanderbilt knockout teams earlier in the month, puts Wei's team in a commanding position in the race to represent the United States in the 1981 Venice Trophy contest for the women's world team title.

In the open pairs, Michael Schreiber of Thousand Oaks, Calif., and Paul Lewis of Berkeley, Calif., won with 883 match points. They were followed by Jim Robison of Los Angeles and Stelios Touchtidis of Sun Valley, Calif., 843½; Emma Gene Hawes of Fort Worth, and Dorothy Hayden Truscott of New York, 830; Peter Knee of Glendale, Calif., and Jack Roth of Los Angeles, 825½; John Rau of Wilton Creek, Calif., who won a men's team title with Ely Culbertson a century ago, placed eighth with Alan Sontag of New York.

The diagramed deal offered an opportunity to Kemp, the only woman player to have won both the Vanderbilt and Spingold-out team titles. In the women's knockout final, she took full advantage of a slight defensive error and brought home a shaky three-trump contract.

Her partner, Gruver, had chosen a borderline hand with one spade in fourth seat. When East made a takeout double, Kemp waited a round, and then used a cue-bid, pushed to three no-trump.

The opening lead was a spade, ducked in dummy. East won with the king and returned the suit. South won in dummy and led a diamond to the ten.

West took the ace and returned the nine, which was allowed to win. Another diamond was led, and South's small heart to her the ninth trick to fulfill game.

In the replay, the contract was more cautious one no-trump, after an opening club and Kemp's team gained 11 on the transaction.

	NORTH	
	♠10 8	
	♡Q 9 8 6	
	♢—	
	♣A J 8	
WEST		EAST
♠9		♠2
♡10 5 3		♡A J 7 4
♢—		♢—
♣10 7 3 2		♣Q 9 5 4
	SOUTH	
	♠Q	
	♡K 7 4	
	♢6	
	♣K 5 4	

	NORTH	
	♠A 10 8 3	
	♡Q 9 6	
	♢J 5 4	
	♣A J 6	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠J 9 6		♠K 7 2
♡10 5 3		♡A J 8 2
♢A 8 7		♢Q 8 2
♣10 7 3 2		♣Q 9 5
	SOUTH	
	♠Q 5 4	
	♡K 7 4	
	♢K 10 6 3	
	♣K 5 4	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♣
Dbl.	Pass	1♡	Pass
Pass	2♡	Pass	2♠
Pass	3N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade six.

SuperSonics, Suns, Rockets Gain in Playoffs

Brown Paces NBA Champions

SEATTLE, April 7 (UPI) — Gus Williams scored 21 points and Fred Brown came off the bench to contribute 17 to lead the Seattle SuperSonics to a 103-86 victory over the Portland Trail Blazers here yesterday, giving the defending champions a 2-1 triumph in their National Basketball Association playoff series.

The Sonics open a best-of-seven Western Conference semifinal with the Milwaukee Bucks tomorrow in Milwaukee.

Williams got Seattle's fast break started early in the third quarter as the Sonics began to run away from the game. Williams hit two of his six fast breaks and assisted on a third by John Johnson as Seattle outscored Portland, 14-2, in a three-minute span to take a 71-48 lead.

But Portland, with seven different players scoring, went on a 25-11 spurt to cut the margin to 82-73 with 8:26 left in the game. That was as close as the Blazers came.

Brown hit two long jumpers in an 8-0 Seattle surge that gave the Sonics a 90-73 edge with 6:39 remaining, putting the game out of reach. Shooting 56 percent in the first half to Portland's 36 percent, the Sonics led, 57-42, at halftime.

Besides Williams' and Brown's points, John Johnson added 18 and Jack Sikma 15 as six Sonics scored in double figures.

Billy Ray Bates, a rookie guard picked up by Portland late in the season out of the Continental Basketball Association, led the Blazers with 26 points and Tom Owens added 18. Bates was Portland's leading scorer in the playoffs with 75 points in the three games.

Rockets 141, Spurs 120

In Houston, center Moses Malone worked the inside for 37 points and 20 rebounds and guard Calvin Murphy scored 33 points, mostly from long range, to lead the Houston Rockets to a 141-120 victory over the San Antonio Spurs in the deciding game of their first-round playoff series.

The Rockets advanced to a best-of-seven series against the Boston Celtics, a team they have not beaten in six games this season.

The 6-foot-11-inch Malone scored 10 points in each of the first two periods, 13 in the third and 4 more before he left with 7:37 to play.

Murphy put the game out of reach with seven quick points in the final 35 seconds of the third quarter. The burst opened a 103-81 lead, and thereafter the game was a contest between three-point goal shooters.

George Gervin, the NBA scoring champion, was held without a field goal in the first 21 minutes but finished with 37 points. More than half of those, however, came after Houston opened a 75-56 lead early in the third quarter.

Robert Reid added 20 points for the Rockets, Major Jones 11 and Tom Henderson 10.

Associated Press

Eddie Johnson of the Atlanta Hawks drives past Maurice Cheeks of the Philadelphia 76ers for a basket.

Rally by 76ers Defeats Hawks

From Agency Dispatches

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 7 — The Phoenix Suns, led by Alvan Adams, Walter Davis and Paul Westphal, defeated the Kansas City Kings, 114-99, here yesterday to win their first-round National Basketball Association playoff series.

The victory moved the Suns into the Western Conference semifinals against the Los Angeles Lakers.

Davis scored 22 points, Westphal 20 and Adams 19 — plus a season-high 20 rebounds. Scott Wedman led Kansas City with 24, followed by Phil Ford with 20.

The Kings opened up an 11-point lead midway in the first quarter and led by 5 points at the end of the period. Phoenix tied the game, 44-44, early in the second quarter, led, 66-57, at halftime and moved into command by 15 points early in the third quarter.

The closest the Kings came thereafter was 9 points with four minutes left in the third period, but a 3-point play by Davis ended that threat.

Kansas City, which held a 52-39 rebounding edge, shot only 42 percent from the floor. Phoenix, which shot 54 percent from the field, turned 20 Kansas City turnovers into 18 points and had only 8 turnovers.

76ers 107, Hawks 104

In Philadelphia, Julius Erving and Steve Mix each scored 5 points in a 12-point rally in the fourth period as the Philadelphia 76ers defeated the Atlanta Hawks, 107-104, and took a 1-0 lead in their Eastern Conference semifinal.

The second of the best-of-seven-game series is scheduled for Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The 76ers rallied when they trailed Atlanta, the league-leading defensive team, 87-81, with nine minutes remaining in the final quarter.

Erving, who scored a game-high 28 points, started the 76ers' comeback with a field goal and then added a three-point play. Guard Maurice Cheeks scored on a pass from Erving that pulled the 76ers within a point at 87-86.

Erving then scored the go-ahead field goal, and Mix produced five consecutive points that increased Philadelphia's lead to 93-87.

The Hawks got within two points on four occasions, the last at 100-98, but they never could catch up to the team they had beaten four times out of six during the regular season.

Atlanta did have a final chance to pull the game out, but with nine seconds remaining, a field goal shot by Armond Hill hit the hoop and bounced away. Steve Hawes failed with a three-point effort at the buzzer that would have tied the game.

Eddie Johnson with 26 and Hill with 16 topped the Hawks' scorers.

United Press International

Pipino Cuevas watches the referee count out Harold Volbrecht.

Cuevas Wins, Leonard Is Next

From Agency Dispatches

HOUSTON, April 7 — Pipino Cuevas, the World Boxing Association welterweight champion, quickly solved the left-handed tactics of Harold Volbrecht here yesterday, knocking the challenger out in the fifth round to set the stage for a showdown against Sugar Ray Leonard, the World Boxing Council welterweight champion.

Leonard was at ringside for the bout after it was announced that a victory by Cuevas would set up a clash between the two champions May 16.

Cuevas, 22, of Mexico City, started slowly and absorbed some punishment through the first three rounds. With a partisan crowd of about 7,000 chanting "Mexico! Mexico!" to start the fifth round, Cuevas attacked the fifth-ranked WBA challenger and sent him to his knee with a left. Volbrecht, 23, rolled onto his side and was counted out.

Volbrecht, a South African, appeared to have Cuevas concerned in the early rounds but the champion was waiting until the compact challenger wore himself out.

Cuevas, whose record improved to 27-5, threw few punches in the first round but did manage to open a small cut above Volbrecht's left eye that caused the challenger a bit of trouble.

A quick flurry of punches to start the fifth round had Volbrecht covering up but he never seemed dazed until the left sent him to the canvas. It was Volbrecht's third loss in 25 professional fights.

Cuevas, who won the title July 17, 1976, when he knocked out Angel Espada of Puerto Rico, now has defended his title 12 times, knocking out 10 of his opponents.

Intimidation Laid to Baseball Owners

By Joseph Durso

TAMPA, Fla., April 7 (NYT) — Pete Foster of the Cincinnati Reds, who speaks softly and carries a big stick, spoke more loudly today, charging that club owners are releasing some borderline players to intimidate all the players in baseball's labor dispute.

"The fans may be losing entertainment," he said, referring to the players' strike against the final week of exhibition games, "but some guys are losing their jobs. The owners are trying to tell us: 'We're not going to keep these guys who strike and bite the hand that feeds them.'

"In the last few days, for example, the Reds put Manny Sarmiento on waivers and the San Francisco Giants dropped Pedro Borbon. Their salaries may be a factor, but I believe they're also trying to intimidate us. Manny's done a good job for this club, and now they're saying, 'Here are your walking papers, see you later.'"

Sticking Together

Foster, now 31 years old and one of the ranking bombers in the big leagues with 201 home runs in 8 seasons, said that the Reds had stayed together as a team despite the boycott and despite some strained feelings toward management.

He was especially upset by the loss of Sarmiento, a 24-year-old relief pitcher from Venezuela, and Borbon, a 33-year-old relief pitcher from the Dominican Republican who was the stopper for the Reds until they traded him last season to the Giants.

"The No. 1 thing that I'd like to get across to the fans," he said, "is that it's not simply money. The owners are telling the fans we want more money. But we're more interested in protecting our rights, which we won in the courts. It'll take time to reach a settlement now; it won't be done overnight. Right now both sides are talking at each other, not to each other.

"There's good spirit on the Reds, but we realize what the front office is all about. They cleaned house here two years ago, but didn't replace the guys who left with guys as good. I felt they were getting revenge on certain players and agents. Our togetherness comes from the players, but the spirit didn't rub off on management."

Why did the Reds stick together last week when other teams suffered defections from their workouts?

"We have some older guys who speak up," Foster said. "The meeting last Wednesday was called by Ray Knight, the player rep, but Johnny Bench and Tom Seaver urged the guys to stay. Most of the younger players were affected by the loss of expense money, but they knew that if they left, they'd hurt their chances of making the ball club.

Says It With Actions

"I'm not a vocal leader; I tried to be more of a leader by action. I'll go to a person privately and spend some time with him. And at a second team meeting, I told them not to raise their hands on certain issues without thinking them through carefully. I practice what I preach, they know that."

They also know that Foster is a quiet but powerful 190-pounder who bats clean-up for a team that won six division titles, four National League pennants and two World Series in the last 10 years. Sparky Anderson, manager of the Reds for most of that time, once said: "The two strongest men on the club physically are George Foster and Pedro Borbon."

Last year, Foster missed 41 games with a severely strained groin muscle and ankle injury. But he still hit .302, had 30 home runs and knocked in 98 runs in 121 games, and the Reds won the Western Division title despite the departure of both Anderson and Pete Rose.

Another Problem

This spring, Foster's injuries were healed, but he came down with the flu and missed the first 10 exhibition games. Then he played in 9 before the strike, so he has had a short spring that ended as the Reds broke camp and headed for their opener Wednesday afternoon in Cincinnati against the Atlanta Braves.

"It was short," he said, "but I can handle it. Actually, 29 or 30 exhibition games are too many. I don't even like the camp games we've been playing since the strike. It's tough to get up for them; you're playing against your own people, the adrenalin doesn't flow.

"Now I feel so good physically that it's like having a new toy. What I want most is playing from the first day of the season to the last. If I could match the year I had in 1977, I'd be happy."

In 1977, Foster batted .320, led the league with 149 runs batted in and 52 home runs, and was voted the most valuable player. No wonder he'd be happy.

Griffith Wins Award

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7 (AP) — Darrell Griffith, who led the University of Louisville to the NCAA basketball championship, has been named winner of the John R. Wooden Award as college player of the year in a nationwide vote of sports writers.

Illegal Prize Money Paid In New York Marathon

By Jane Leavy

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP) — Prize money totaling about $10,000 was paid to some top finishers in last year's New York Marathon in direct violation of amateur athletic rules.

Bill Rodgers, who won the race sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union for the fourth consecutive year, did not accept the first-place money, reported to be $10,000. However, sources said that he had received about $10,000 guaranteed expense money from race sponsors.

Grete Waitz of Norway finished first among the women for the second successive year. She could not be reached for comment.

Over the years, there have been many reports of under-the-table payments to top runners. This is believed to be the first instance in a major U.S. road race of a structured prize money system where runners were paid for how they ran, not whether they ran.

None of the runners interviewed said they had been informed of the prize-money system by race organizers. Others said they had heard rumors of it from other runners. And still others said they knew nothing about it. Privately, two runners who finished among the leaders confirmed that the system existed and that payments had been made.

The corporate sponsors of the 1979 New York City Marathon included Perrier, Manufacturers Hanover Bank and The Runner magazine. While it could not be determined which of the sponsors had paid for the prize money, one runner said his prize money check came from Perrier.

"Many members of the running community believe that long-distance running is in the transition period between amateurism and professionalism, the way tennis was before it went open in 1968.

Still, according to Olan Cassell, head of the Athletic Congress, which oversees long-distance running in the United States, if the allegations are true, the athletes would be in violation of current International Amateur Athletic Federation and AAU rules. The consequences could "range from many things," he said.

Asked if suspension was a possibility, he said, "Yes, that's a possibility."

Asked if the athletes could be barred from the Olympics, he said, "That's a consequence of being banned."

"If it's as flagrant as you say it is, then certainly, it will be looked at," he said. "Sure, we have to investigate, if it's true."

Stadler Takes Greensboro Golf

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 7 — Craig Stadler shot a 4-under-par 68 here yesterday for an eight-stroke victory, at 275, in the $400,000 Greensboro Open golf tournament.

Stadler started the day with a four-stroke lead at 9-under-par 207 and was never seriously challenged. He finished the final round over the Sedgefield Country Club course. It was his second tour victory this year.

Stadler opened with a pair of birdies to take a four-stroke lead and his only problem of the day came at the par-3 third hole, which he bogeyed. He added birdies at the 9th, 12th and 15th holes to increase his margin.

Three golfers tied for second place at 283 under 281: Jerry Pate, who had a closing 67, Bill Kratzert, Jack Renner and George Burns.

Pate, who started the day at 2-under-par and had five birdies in his final round, said, "I felt like I struck the ball well today," Pate said. "I was a little too excited about playing today."

Kratzert started at 5-under and had a 70 yesterday in a round that included three birdies and a bogey. Renner had one of the best rounds of the day, a 67, under 68 yesterday, with five birdies and a bogey.

United Press International

Craig Stadler bows to the gallery in triumph.

Vaulter Killed

SAN DIEGO, April 7 (UPI) — Kevin Schneider, 24, a promising U.S. pole vaulter, has died of brain damage suffered when his head struck a concrete slab at the edge of the landing pit. He was injured in a practice jump here last week while training for an Olympic tryout.

$7-Million Offer To Ali to Fight Holmes Dropped

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — Don King, the boxing promoter, has withdrawn his $7-million offer for Muhammad Ali to meet Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion.

"It is obvious that Muhammad Ali does not want to meet the only true heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes," said King. "Holmes will continue to defend his title against the top available contenders and if Muhammad Ali happens to be one of those contenders, we can talk about the match at that time."

King made a $10-million offer for the Holmes-Ali bout to take place at a site in the United States. Ali would have received $7 million for the bout and Holmes $3 million.

Instead, it has been reported that Ali will fight Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion, in July. Weaver won the title last week with a 15th-round knockout over John Tate.

Estimates indicate that Ali will receive $6 million for the Weaver fight, with Brazil mentioned as a possible site.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

OAKLAND A's—Placed Glenn Burke, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list.

TEXAS RANGERS—Sent John Henry Johnson, Jim Umbarger and Bob Babcock, pitchers; Greg Mahlberg, catcher, and Mike Richardt, infielder, to Charleston of the International League.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Optioned Phil Huffman, pitcher, and Garth Iorg, infielder, to Syracuse of the International League.

National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Assigned Bruce Benedict, catcher, to Richmond of the International League.

CINCINNATI REDS—Sent Sheldon Burnside, pitcher, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Sent Leon Durham and Keith Smith, outfielders, and George Frazier, pitcher, to Springfield of the American Association.

Stanley Cup Pairings Decided

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — With a day off after the regular season ended last night, the National Hockey League begins its Stanley Cup playoffs tomorrow night with eight first-round series.

The first round comprises best-three-of-five-game series, with the three ensuing rounds best-of-seven. It is possible for a team to play 26 playoff games before winning the Stanley Cup, which the Montreal Canadiens captured last season.

The opening series pit the Canadiens against the Hartford Whalers; the Buffalo Sabres against the Vancouver Canucks; the New York Islanders against the Los Angeles Kings; the Philadelphia Flyers against the Edmonton Oilers; the Boston Bruins against the Pittsburgh Penguins; the Minnesota North Stars against the Toronto Maple Leafs; the Chicago Black Hawks against the St. Louis Blues and the New York Rangers against the Atlanta Flames.

As the regular season ended, Marcel Dionne, the veteran Los Angeles center, captured his first scoring title, edging 19-year-old Wayne Gretzky of Edmonton.

Dionne won the title in the Kings' final game by getting two assists against Vancouver on Saturday night.

The two assists gave him 137 points for the season, tying him with Gretzky. In a tie, total goals are used as the tie-breaker and Dionne had 53 goals to Gretzky's 51.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
a-Philadelphia	48	12	20	116	327	254
a-NY Islanders	39	28	13	91	281	247
a-NY Rangers	38	32	10	86	306	284
y-Atlanta	35	32	13	83	282	269
Washington	27	40	13	67	261	293
Smythe Division						
a-Chicago	34	27	19	87	241	251
y-St. Louis	34	34	12	80	266	278
y-Vancouver	27	37	16	70	256	281
y-Edmonton	28	39	13	69	301	322
Winnipeg	20	49	11	51	214	314
Colorado	19	48	13	51	234	308
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
x-Montreal	47	20	13	107	328	240
y-Los Angeles	30	36	14	74	292	311
y-Pittsburgh	28	37	13	73	251	302
y-Hartford	27	34	19	73	303	312
Detroit	26	43	11	63	268	306
Adams Division						
x-Buffalo	47	17	16	110	317	201
y-Boston	46	21	13	105	310	234
y-Minnesota	36	28	16	88	311	253
y-Toronto	35	40	5	75	304	327
Quebec	25	44	11	61	348	373

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Sunday's Results

St. Louis 5, Chicago 4 (Chapman (26), Federko (38), Turnbull (16), Currie (19), Kea (3); Mulvey (39), Rushowski (15), Bulley (15), Higgins (13)).

Boston 4, Minnesota 2 (McNab 3 (40), Redmond (14); McCarthy (16), Payne (42)).

New York Rangers 8, Philadelphia 3 (Duguay 2 (28), Miller (7), Bothwell (4), Beck (15), Greschner 2 (21), Nilsson (14); Linseman (22), MacLeish (31), Gerard (8)).

Hartford 5, Detroit 3 (Allison (16), Stoughton 2 (56), G. Howe (15), Boutette (13); Thompson (34), McCourt (30), Labraaten (30)).

Buffalo 7, Toronto 3 (Holt (4), Gare 2 (56), McKegney (23), Schoenfeld (9), Perreault (30), Luce (14); Turnbull (11), Ashley (31), Saganiuk (24)).

Montreal 4, Quebec 4 (Lambert (21), Napier (16), Jarvis (13), Engblom (3); Thomas (9), Tardif (33), Cote (5), Cloutier (42)).

Winnipeg 2, Colorado 2 (Christian (8), Manery (11), Morrell (10); Delorme (19), Debois (27)).

(End of Regular Season)

Red Smith

How to Go Fishing and Catch a Sunburn

MIAMI (NYT) — Daylight was still below the horizon when Harry Stevens drove his pickup truck out of Miami along the Tamiami Trail, pulling an airboat on a trailer. He said the guide had reported that largemouth bass in the Everglades were "on a major feed"; a man with a flyrod could take 30 or 40 running 2 and 3 pounds.

"I saw some home movies of that kind of fishing," his companion said. "High water had flooded the flatlands around Lake Okeechobee, making ponds where millions of minnows hatched. Now the water was receding, cutting little channels so it could pour back into the canals around the lake, and bass were congregating at each of those cuts, feeding on minnows. The movies showed them slashing at streamer flies as fast as they were cast."

Listening, Harry nodded, a little smile of anticipation on his lips. He grew up in New York and Miami Beach and has done most of his fishing in salt water but he loves the strange, stark beauty of the Glades. He drove through patches of fog as the night sky slowly lightened to gray. Some miles beyond 40-Mile Bend, which is the only turn in the road across the state, he parked on the shoulder to wait for the guide.

Gee It Sounds Pretty

Birds stirred as dawn brightened. "The curlews are coming around," Harry said. Small black ducks rode the canal. Overhead, five roseate spoonbills flew west, dark silhouettes with no sunlight to show off the soft pink of their plummage.

"Look," Harry said. The rim of a fiery disc showed on the eastern horizon. The sun rose swiftly into a spotless sky. There was no sign of the guide. Could have a flat tire, Harry said, or maybe his airboat was acting up; the motors could be temperamental.

"There's a phone a few miles back," Harry said. "Maybe we'll meet him on the way." He drove east to a filling station, called the guide's office, got no answer, and got back behind the wheel with a paper sack of flyrod lures — poppers, a rubber frog, assorted bugs.

By now an occasional cane pole fisherman sat on a camp stool along side the canal paralleling the highway. A new Cadillac whirred by with cane poles sticking out a rear window. Once a car ahead braked suddenly. A fat raccoon strolled across the road.

Back at the appointed meeting place, there was still no guide. "Well, I know one place," Harry said. He lashed two spinning rods and a flyrod to the cage housing the airplane motor and propellor of the boat, backed down a ramp and let the boat slide into the canal. Pilot and passenger got aboard, the motor roared, and Harry steered across the canal onto a limitless savanna.

"One night in Miami," Harry said, "a guide bet me this thing wouldn't travel on dry land. I slid it off the trailer and circled the tennis courts a few times before the cops came. I won the bet but it cost me more than that to have the bottom repainted."

Airboats had left faint brownish trails through the sawgrass that gives the Everglades the name, "River of Grass." The grass stands in a shallow stream, 40 miles wide, that flows sluggishly south from Lake Okeechobee to the sea. The trails, Harry said, were made originally by Indians in dugout canoes. He pointed to a scrub tree whose top was bent at right angles. "That's how Indians marked the way," he said. "They'd bend a young tree so it grew like a pointer instead of straight up."

Birds were everywhere — great blue heron, cormorant, green heron, the ubiquitous egrets. A pair of snowy ibis flew past on black-tipped wings. High in a cypress, two anhingas, called water turkeys, sat akimbo, drying their wings after a session of skindiving and spearfishing. The tree-covered islets called Cypress heads and the larger, wooded hammocks were taking on the green of summer.

No Lack of Fish

Perhaps 30 miles from the highway, the boat slid into a canal whose tranquil waters bulged, gurgled and splashed with rising fish. "Gar," Harry said, "but there are bass here, too." In a moment his passenger could see gar two or three feet long moving like snakes underwater, cigar-shaped, needle-nosed monsters with rows of cruel teeth.

Harry took a spinning rod and a plastic worm. His companion chose a tiny green popper for the flyrod. They floundered and fumbled a bit, getting accustomed to the tackle, while the boat drifted before a faint breeze. Through inattention, the passenger missed three small strikes. Once he was watching Harry. Once he was regarding an alligator, submerged except for nostrils and the kiosks housing its eyes. Once he was just wool-gathering.

By now the sun was high and pitiless. Cast into the shade of trees, the popper disappered in a small swirl. This time the hook was set. The fish fought like a small bass, a very small bass. Brought in, he turned out to be a bream, pronounced "brim," a cousin of the crappie, the sunfishes and the calico bass, highly esteemed as a pan fish.

Memories, Memories

To reach more shaded water, Harry started the motor. The roar woke a big gator snoozing on a log. As the beast slid into the water, Harry said: "I lost a dog to one of those, a black Lab. I shot a bird and the Lab started swimming for it. There was a swirl, and I never saw him again."

The popper took two more bream, smaller than the first. Harry brought in a bass that was young and green in judgment. All were sent home to grow up and get smart. At long last a bass tried to eat the popper. He, too, was released with a lecture.

The popper was cast beyond a sunken log and retrieved slowly. As it crossed over the log, something long and swift came rocketing up from the depths. Reflex action lifted the rod tip.

"This is a good bass," the passenger said. "I saw him hit. He's — well, I'll be a dirty name!"

Threshing at the end of the leader was a gar. The gar won't hit an artificial lure, though it may follow one out of curiousity or cussidness. Brought close to the boat, this one was seen to be foul-hooked abaft the dorsal fin. It must have made a pass at the popper and, turning away, got its tail in the way as the hook was lifted. It was marvel that the hook went in, for these critters have scales of flint.

"Careful," Harry said. "Those teeth." He started to lift Needlenose by the leader, and the hook came loose.

The howl of an airboat reached them and Harry cranked up to see if it could be the guide. It wasn't. Harry steered on apiece, slowed, and nosed the boat in to a dock among thick jungle growth. "My house," Harry said, indicating a cottage on stilts. "Forty miles from the road. We had to bring everything out from Miami and build it by hand. Oops, there's been a raccoon at the garbage." He showed his guest around. All the comforts of home.

Something more than half a day had passed as pleasantly as could be. You can't lose going fishing. Sometimes you catch fish. Sometimes you catch a sunburn and a column. Like this time.

Art Buchwald

Upgrading an Athlete To an All-American

LOS ANGELES — There is a lot of scandal going on in college athletic programs these days. The Pacific Athletic Conference, composed of the major West Coast schools, is under fire because evidence is building up that certain athletes were given credit for courses they never took, and also non-athletes took tests for college players who, for one reason or another, were unable to study for them.

Buchwald

I believe the schools are taking a bad rap. Every college coach I've talked to has assured me that each student on his team has a faculty adviser, who counsels the athlete on his education and makes sure he keeps up his grades.

I was even permitted to attend a session with an All-American running back and his adviser at Unbeaten State of Southern California.

* * *

The adviser said, "Lightning, I've been studying your transcripts and you're doing quite well."

"I should hope so. I run over 1,000 yards last season."

"I just received your grade for your debating class. You got a B-minus."

"A B-minus! Who the heck took that course for me?"

"A guy named Mark Kovey. We were hoping he'd do better, but apparently he's having girl trouble and has developed a stutter."

"I don't know why I should take a B-minus because some dope has personal problems. This could bring down my whole grade average. I was counting on at least a B-plus in debating. It was one of my best subjects."

* * *

"Don't worry, Lightning. You got an A in Advanced Economics. We had a Rhodes scholar take the final for you."

"Now you're talking. I ain't going to bust my butt out there on the gridiron every Saturday if I can't get a good grade in economics."

"You had quite a bit of a problem this year with Shakespeare I-B."

"I did?"

"Yes. Apparently the student we assigned to take the course for you was more interested in her own grades than she was in yours. I called her in at midterm and warned her that if she didn't shape up, you might be declared ineligible for next year. But she said she hates Shakespeare. You wound up with a D."

* * *

"Can't we protest to the professor?"

"He said it was too late. He didn't know the girl was taking the course for you."

"Well, you better do something about it. I ain't taking no D. The coach promised, when he recruited me, that I'd graduate summa cum laude, and ride away in a new yellow Cadillac."

"You will, Lightning, even if I have to take your nuclear physics exam myself."

Treasure Hunter Finds Evidence Of 2d Galleon

KEY WEST, Fla., April 7 (UPI) — Treasure hunter Mel Fisher, whose diving team uncovered the riches of the sunken Nuestra Senora de Atocha, is convinced the team has found another galleon from the same Spanish fleet.

He said three gold bars found 40 miles west of Key West came from the Santa Margarita, the lead galleon in a Spanish fleet that ran afoul of a hurricane in 1622. The bars are valued as gold at more than $50,000. Their historical worth could boost that to almost $700,000.

The divers also found silver coins dated 1598 to 1621, and indigo dye. A manifest in Spanish archives shows that in the fleet, only the Santa Margarita and Atocha were carrying indigo.

Other evidence that this was the Santa Margarita is a copper diving bell. After the ship sank, Spanish divers used such bells to recover about half the cargo.

Carl Djerassi: Beyond the Pill

Take Risk of Developing Male Contraceptive, Scientist Urges

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON (WP) — Carl Djerassi, you might say, is the father of the birth control pill.

He'd rather have been its mother.

"I suffer from one major disadvantage right at the beginning, and I know this," he says with the merest hint of a Viennese accent.

"One is, having been associated with the first development of oral contraceptives, most women will automatically assume that I'm a pill pusher, either of *the* pill or *a* pill. Totally wrong.

"And also, just because I was involved in oral contraceptives, they are assuming that I'm basically a male chauvinist. And I think I'm basically a feminist.

"If I could say that there was anything I was sorry about, it's that I wasn't a woman. It would have been so much better if a woman had carried this out."

Antagonistic Fields

At 56, Djerassi is a major force in two often-antagonistic fields of endeavor: He is a professor of chemistry and research-team chief at Stanford University; and he is founder and president of Zoecon (now owned by Occidental Oil), a profitable chemical house that develops bio-chemical insect controls.

Craig Herndon, The Washington Post

Djerassi feels time is running out.

He is best known for his work with Syntex on the synthesis of the steroid that was the active chemical ingredient of the first oral contraceptive. For his contribution, he received the National Medal of Science.

For 10 years he has been prophesying the gloom and doom of overpopulation unless radical changes are made in the development of contraceptives — including one for males.

Djerassi believes that because of the length of time needed for development, the potential for liability suits and the restrictive regulatory climate in the United States, there is no future in the private sector for researching and developing such risky things as contraceptives.

"Fundamentally, the development of a new male contraceptive would take two decades. That means taking quite a number of risks, and our society is basically on a riskless, safety, no-risk kick — and that applies to everything.

"I am a very impatient person when it comes to this. I think that time is an incredibly expensive commodity in general, but particularly in the context of fertility control. I know nothing that we are doing in this world that has this particular time component. If you don't develop a cure for cancer, a lot of people will be miserable, but the world will change not one iota. If you do absolutely nothing about birth control, that's a totally different situation. The world would be inconceivable."

Djerassi was born in Vienna in 1923. Both his parents were physicians, who met in medical school there. His mother was Austrian, his father Bulgarian. They were divorced when he was small, and he spent time in both countries until the advent of Hitler. He and his mother came to the United States just after the start of the war in 1939.

As he tells it, he "conned" his way into a junior college in New Jersey because his high school in Europe had been called a college. He graduated from Kenyon College in Ohio at 19 and had his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin before he was 23.

To no one's greater dismay than his own, many of his fears about overpopulation have been borne out in the past decade — leading directly to his new book, "The Politics of Contraception," published by W.W. Norton.

Haves, Have Nots

"If there is one thing I've always been concerned about," he says, "it's the quality of life of people. I've an enormous concern about the gulf between the haves and the have nots . . . I've a very global view. I consider myself a person who lives in this world, not in one country, or just in one small neighborhood."

One of the controversies that has flourished around Djerassi concerns research linking the pill to an assortment of ills from blood clots to cancer.

In response, he cites the effect that liability suits are having on vaccine development. "Fewer and fewer manufacturers are even willing to work in the area of vaccines because they know the tremendous number of liability suits inherent there, such as in swine flu, the most recent example.

"What happened there, when you vaccinate tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of people, you are bound to have some side effect. You may kill, let's take an arbitary figure, maybe five people. Now these are the ones [whose relatives] are going to sue. The five who are being killed are, obviously, innocent victims, but you're forgetting that in the course of having the vaccination campaign, you've saved the lives of several thousand. But they're anonymous people. You don't know who they are."

Djerassi has been working with the World Health Organization to try to plug some of the research and development holes left by the abdication of private business and philanthropic foundations — such as Ford, which no longer funds fertility research programs.

Fertility research for WHO, whose concern is primarily the Third World, has been financed to the tune of $16 million by several European nations and Canada. Yet because of U.S. leadership in biomedicine, the largest recipient of the research money is the United States.

Senator Blamed

As he describes this situation, Djerassi's cool, continental air dissolves into frustration:

"You would think," he says, "the United States would donate at least as much as it gets back. And why doesn't it? One senator has blocked it consistently every year — Inouye [Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii]. Even this year, when AID was prepared to donate $2 million of its own appropriation, it was vetoed by Inouye. [A subcommittee spokeswoman confirmed this.] When I heard this, I couldn't believe it. So I investigated. What I found was that nobody wants to antagonize this powerful senator for a peanutty $2 million for which there is no U.S. constituency."

(William Jordan, counsel to the Inouye subcommittee, responded, "Who is this fellow? I never heard of him. Anyway, it's all a matter of priorities.")

"The punch line," Djerassi said, "is that the program WHO had to drop is — what do you think? — work on a male contraceptive."

He believes a male contraceptive must be developed. "Because women, but even certain men who want to take responsibility, are unhappy about the fact that there are no male methods except for condoms and sterilization."

And Djerassi himself? He's had a vasectomy.

PEOPLE: *Senghor Hails Washing As 'Metropole de Cultur*

"La grande metropole de culture" was the accolade bestowed on Washington by President Leopold Senghor of Senegal as he closed a five-week exhibit of modern Senegalese art at the Corcoran Gallery. The crush of people at the closing included Mayor Marion Barry and Livingston Biddle Jr., chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. Senghor, a poet and philosopher, said the black poets and writers who gathered in the capital 30 years ago, such as the Alaine Locke, Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, had been an important intellectual influence on him when he was a student at Howard University. Senghor, who will meet with President Carter today, was also in Washington to formalize the sister-city relationship with his capital, Dakar.

* * *

The chef who gave Joseph Califano Jr., the former U.S. Health Education and Welfare secretary, a reputation for extravagance in an administration trying to project an image of austerity has been fired by Califano's successor. But a spokesman for HEW said Secretary Patricia Harris didn't fire the chef to fight inflation, and expects to replace him with another political appointee. The spokesman said retired Marine Master Sgt. Wiley Barnes was given 30 days' notice because he no longer meets the requirement in his job description that he be an individual in whom the secretary "has complete confidence." The dismissal letter said that "with the departure of Secretary Califano, this relationship ceased to exist and does not exist with Secretary Harris." The disclosure of Barnes' original job description, which identified him as "personal assistant to the secretary (special activities)" *without mentioning that he cooked* the secretary's meals, got Califano in trouble with President Carter three years ago. At the time, Carter was trying to eliminate some of the perquisites of high office, removing TV sets from some White House offices and ordering some of his aides not to have White House limousines pick them up at home and drop them off at night.

* * *

Astronomer-lecturer Carl Sagan and wife Linda are splitting up after 12 years of marriage, and a jurisdictional battle is in the making. Sagan wants the divorce trial held in Los Angeles — she wants it in New York. Sagan is represented in the fight by celebrity divorce and "money" lawyer Marvin Mitche who usually leads the charge fo woman.

* * *

Journalist Bernard Valery been promoted to the grade of cer in the French Legion of H for his work as a correspondent the New York Daily News. Va 65, was made a knight in the o on Jan. 1, 1969. Valery has wo for the Daily News for 30 years also has a weekly column in French newspaper France Soir.

* * *

When television comedian Rudner and rock guitarist Smith were noshing hot dogs sauerkraut and mustard and sip soda at a pushcart stand last mo it was no ordinary case of the a clues. That was their wedding says columnist Liz Smith in New York Daily News. The co went to City Hall March 26 "Saturday Night Live" writer Zweibel as best man and thrower, columnist Smith repo She said they were married af year of romance that began Smith backed Miss Radner fo number as rock star Candy Sla her Broadway show "Gilda L now a movie.

* * *

Soviet dissident Alexa Ginzburg, who found a home in sey City's "Little Leningrad" his release from Russia last will receive the key to his ad city in New Jersey this week. Thomas F.X. Smith says the pr tation tomorrow will h Ginzburg's efforts to pre human rights in Russia and mark the city's pride in having "as our neighbor." The 43-ye poet and journalist settled the ter he and four other dissi were released in exchange fo convicted Soviet spies. He lives his wife, Irina, their sons, Ale and Alexander, 7, and his m in-law, in an enclave where 450 Russian immigrants make home.

* * *

Quote — Liv Ullmann, in F magazine, when asked which ing man she'd prefer for her picture: "Gene Hackman. I working with him in 'Za Bride.' I also would like to sta Marlon Brando — if he wa going through one of his mun stages."

— SAMUEL JUS

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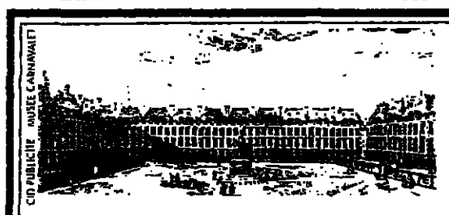

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